THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors. | ONWARD. | $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance

VOLUME 22. | SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1851. | NUMBER 22.

Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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City subscribers by the carrier, at $2.00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1.50

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G. Loomis. T. R. Austin

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DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist: Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

S. DICKERSON,
Physician and Surgeon—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

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Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

POWDER.—104 Kegs Rifle, Deer and Blasting Powder, just received and for sale by the keg or less quantity, by—
Erie, July 26. S. T. Sterrett & Sons.

Select Poetry.

WAYSIDE DREAM.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

A warm and drowsy sweetness
Is stealing o'er my brain;
I see no more the Danube
Sweep through the royal plain—
I hear no more the peasant girls
Singing amid the grain!

Soft, silvery wings, a moment
Seems resting on my brow;
Again I hear the water,
But its voice is deeper now,
And the mocking-bird and oriole
Are singing on the bough!

The elm and linden branches
Droop close and dark o'erhead,
And the foaming forest-brooklet
Leaps down the rocky bed
Be still my heart! the seas are passed—
The paths of home I tread!

The showers of creamy blossoms
Are on the linden spray,
And down the clover meadow
They heap the scented hay,
And glad winds toss the forest leaves,
All the bright summer day.

Old playmates bid me welcome
Amid your brother-band;
Give me the old affection—
The glowing grasp of hand—
I worship no more the realms of old—
Here is my fatherland.

Choice Miscellany.

BIOGRAPHY OF A BAD SHILLING.

From Dickens' Household Words.

I believe I may state with confidence that my parents were respectable, notwithstanding that one belonged to the law—being the zinc door-plate of a solicitor. The other was a pewter flagon residing at a very excellent hotel, and moving in distinguished society; for it assisted almost daily at convivial parties in the Temple. It fell a victim at least to a person belonging to the lower orders, who seized it, one fine morning, while hanging upon some railings to dry, and conveyed it to a Jew, who —I blush to record the insult offered to a respected member of my family—melted it down. My first mentioned parent—the zinc plate—was not enabled to move in society, owing to its very close connection with the street door. It occupied, however, a very conspicuous position in a leading thoroughfare, and was the means of diffusing more useful instruction, perhaps, than many a quarto, for it informed the running as well as the reading public, that Messrs. Snapples and Son resided within, and that their office hours were from ten till four. In order to become my progenitor it fell a victim to dishonest practices. A "fast" man unscrewed it one night, and bore it off in triumph to his chambers. Here it was included by "the boy" among the numerous "perquisites," and, by an easy transition, soon found its way to the Hebrew gentleman above mentioned.

The first meeting between my parents took place in the melting-pot of this ingenious person, and the result of their subsequent union was mutually advantageous. The one gained by the alliance that strength and solidity which is not possessed by even the purest pewter; while to the solid qualities of the other were added a whiteness and brilliancy zinc could never display.

From the Jew, my parents were transferred—mysteriously and by night—to an obscure individual in an obscure quarter of the metropolis, when, in secrecy and silence, I was *cast*, to use an appropriate metaphor, upon the world.

How shall I describe my first impression of existence? how portray my agony when I became aware *what I was* —when I understood my mission upon earth? The reader, who has possibly never felt himself to be what Mr. Charlye calls a "sham," or a "solemnly constituted imposter," can have no notion of my sufferings!

These, however, were endured only in my early and unsophisticated youth. Since then, habitual intercourse with the best society has relieved me from the embarrassing appendage of a conscience. My long career upon town—in the course of which I have been bitten, and rung, and subjected to the most humiliating tests—has blunted my sensibilities, while it has taken off the sharpness of my edges; and, like the counterfeits of humanity, whose lead may be seen emulating silver at every turn, my only desire is—not to be worthy of passing, but simply—to pass.

My impression on the world, on first becoming conscious of existence, was, that it was about fifteen feet in length, very dirty, and had a damp, unwholesome smell; my notions of mankind were, that it shaved only once a fortnight; that it had coarse, misshapen features; a hideous leer; that it abjured soap, as a habit; and lived habitually in its shirt sleeves. Such, indeed, was the aspect of the apartment in which I first saw the light, and such the appearance of the professional gentleman who ushered me into existence.

I may add that the room was fortified, as if to sustain a siege. Not only was the door itself lined with iron, but it was strengthened by ponderous wooden beams, placed upright, and across, and in every possible direction. This formidable exhibition of precaution against danger was quite alarming.

I had not been long brought into this "narrow world" before a low and peculiar tap, from the outside of the door, met my ear. My master paused, as if alarmed, and seemed on the point of swooping me and several of my companions (who had been by this time mysteriously ushered into existence) into some place of safety. Reassured, however, by a second tapping, of more marked peculiarity, he commenced the elaborate process of unfastening the door. This having been accomplished, and the entrance left to the guardianship only of a massive chain, a mysterious watchword was exchanged with some person outside who was presently admitted.

"Hollo! there's two on you?" cried my master, as a hard, elderly animal entered, followed somewhat timidly by a younger one of mild and modest aspect.

"A green 'un as I have took under my arm," said Mr. Blinks (which I presently understood to be the name of the elder one), "and werry deserving, ho promises to be. He's just come out of the stone pitcher, without having done nothing to entitle him to have gone in. This was it: a fellow out at Highbury Barn collared him, for lifting snow from his railings, where it was a hanging to dry. Young Innocence had never dreamt of any thing of the kind—bein' a walking on his way to the work'us but books being proverbially otherwise than fly, he got six weeks on it. In the 'Quse o' Correction, however, he met some knowing blades, who put him up to the time of day, and he'll soon be as wide-awake as any of 'em. This morning he brought me a pocket-book, and in it eigh—ty pound flimsies. As he is a young hand, I encouraged him by giving him three pan' ten for the lot—it's runnin' a risk, but I done it. As it is, I shall have to send 'em all over to 'Amberg. Howsomever, he's got to take one pund in home made: bein' out of it myself, I have brought him to you."

"You're here at the nick o'time," said my master, "I have just finished a new batch—"

And he pointed to the glittering heap in which I felt myself—with the confidence of youth—to be unpleasantly conspicuous.

"I've been explaining to young Youthful that it's the reg'lar thing, when he sells his swag to gents in my way of business, to take part of it in this here coin." Here he took me from the heap, and as he did so I felt as if I were growing black between his fingers, and having my prospects in life very much damaged:

"And is all this bad money?" said the youth, curiously gazing, as I thought, at me alone, and not taking the slightest notice of the rest of my companions.

"Hush, hush, young Youthful," said Mr. Blinks, "no offence to the home coinage. In all human affairs, every thing is as good as it looks."

"I could not tell them from the good—from those made by the government I should say"—hastily added the boy.

I felt myself leaping up with vanity, and chinking against my companions at these words. It was plain I was fast losing the innocence of youth. In justice to myself, however, I am bound to say that I have, in the course of my subsequent experience, seen many of the lords and masters of the creation behave much more absurdly under the influence of flattery.

"Well, we must put you up to the means of finding out the real turtle from the mock," said my master.—"It's difficult to tell by the ring. Silver, if it's at all cracked—as lots of money is—don't ring no better than pewter; besides, people can't try every blessed bit o'tin they get in that way; some folks is offended if they do, and some ain't got no counter. As for the color, I defy anybody to tell the difference. And as for the figgers on the side, wot's your dodge? Why, wen a piece o'money's give to you, look to the hedges, and feel 'em too with your finger. When they ain't quite perfect, tan to one but they are bad 'uns. You see, the way it's done is this—I suppose I may put the young 'un up to a thing or two more?" added Mr. Blinks, pausing.

My master, who had during the above conversation lighted a short pipe, and devoted himself with considerable assiduity to a pewter pot—which he looked at with a technical eye, as if mentally casting it into crown pieces, —now nodded assent. He was not of an imaginative or philosophic turn, like Mr. Blinks. He saw none of the sentiment of his business, but pursued it on a system of matter of fact, because he profited by it. This difference between the producer and the middle-man may be continually observed elsewhere.

"You see," continued Mr. Blinks, "that these here *bobs*"—by which he meant shillings—"is composed of a mixture of two metals—pewter and zinc. In coorse these is first pegged raw, and sold to gents in my line of bis'ness, who either manufacters them themselves, or sells 'em to gents as does. Now, if the manufacturer is only in a small way of bis'ness, and is of a mean nater, he merely casts his money in plaster of Paris moulds.—But for nobby gents, like our friend here (my master here nodded approvingly over his pipe,) this sort of thing won't pay—too much trouble and not enough profit. All the top-sawyers in the manufatur is scientific men. By means of what they calls a galvanic battery a cast is made of that partiklar coin selected for limitation. From this here cast, which you see, that there die is made, and from that there die impressions is struck off on plates of the metal prepared for the purpose. Now, unfortunately, we ain't got the whole of the mashcentry of the Government institootion yet at our disposal, though it's our intention for to bribe the Master of the Mint (in imitation coin) some of these days to put us up to it all —so you see we're obliged to stamp the two sides of this here shilling, for instance (taking me up again as he spoke,) upon different plates of metal, joining of 'em together afterwards. Then comes the *milling* round the hedges. This we do with a file; and it is the himperfection of that 'ere as is continually a preying upon our minds. Any one who's up to the bis'ness can tell whether the article's genuine or not, by a looking at the hedge; for it can't be expected that a file will cut as reg'lar as a masheen. This is reely the great drawback upon our perfession."

Here Mr. Blinks, overcome by the complicated character of his subject, subsided into a fit of abstraction, during which he took a copious pull at my master's porter.

Whether suggested on the onslaught upon his beer, or by a general sense of impending business, my master now began to show symptoms of impatience. Knocking the ashes out of his pipe, he asked "how many bob his friend wanted?"

The arrangement was soon concluded. Mr. Blinks filled a bag which he carried with the manufacture of my master, and paid over twenty of the shillings to his *protege*. Of this twenty, I was one. As I passed into the youth's hand I could feel it tremble, as I own mine would have done had I been possessed of that appendage.

My new master then quitted the house in company with Mr. Blinks, whom he left at the corner of the street —an obscure thoroughfare in Westminster. His rapid steps speedily brought him to the southern bank of the "fair and silvery Thames," as a poet who once possessed me (only for half an hour) described that uncleanly river, in some verses which I met in the pocket of his pantaloons. Diving into a narrow street, obviously, from the steepness of its descent, built upon arches, he knocked at a house, of all the unpromising rest, the least promising in aspect. A wretched hag opened the door, past whom the youth glided, in an absent and agitated manner; and, having ascended several flights of a narrow and precipitate staircase, opened the door of an apartment on the top story.

The room was low, and ill-ventilated. A fire burnt in the grate, and a small candle flickered on the table.—Beside the grate, sat an old man sleeping on a chair; beside the table, and bending over the flickering light, sat a young girl engaged in sewing. My master was welcomed, for he had been absent, it seemed for two months. During that time he had, he said, earned some money; and he had come to share it with his father and sister.

I led a quiet life with my companions, in my master's pocket, for more than a week. At the end of that time, the stock of good money was nearly exhausted, although it had on more than one occasion been judiciously mixed with a neighbor or two of mine. Want, however, did not leave us long at rest. Under pretence of going away again to get "work," my master—leaving several of my friends to take their chance, in administering to the necessities of his father and sister—went away. I remained to be "smashed" (passed) by my master.

"Where are you going so fast, that you don't recognize old friends?" were the words addressed to the youth by a passer-by, as he was crossing, at a violent pace, the nearest bridge, in the direction of Middlesex bank.

The speaker was a young gentleman, aged about twenty, not ill-looking, but with features exhibiting that peculiar expression of cunning, which is popularly described as "knowing." He was arrayed in what the police reports in the newspapers call "the height of fashion," —that is to say, he had travestied the style of the most daring dandies of last year. He wore no gloves; but the bloated rubicundity of his hands was relieved by a profusion of rings, which—even without the cigar in his mouth were quite sufficient to establish his claims to gentility.

Edward, my master, returned the civilities of the stranger, and, turning back with him, they agreed to "go somewhere."

"Have a weed," said Mr. Bothnal, producing a well-filled cigar-case. There was no resisting. Edward took one.

"Whose shall we go?" he said.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said Mr. Bothnal, who looked as if experiencing a novel sensation—he evidently had an idea. "I tell you what—we'll go and blow a cloud with Joe, the pigeon fancier. He lives only a short distance off, not far from the Abbey; I want to see him on business, so we shall kill two birds. He's one of us, you know."

I now learned that Mr. Bothnal was a new acquaintance, picked up under circumstances (as a member o Parliament, to whom I once belonged, used to say in the House) to which it is unnecessary further to allude.

"I was glad to hear of your luck, by-the-by," said the gentleman in question, not noticing his companion's wish to avoid the subject. "I heard of it from Old Blinks. Smashing's the thing, if one's a presentable cove. You'd do deuced well in it. You've only to get nobby togs and you'll do.

Mr. Joe, it appeared, in addition to his ornithological occupations, kept a small shop for the sale of seals and potatoes; he was also, in a very small way, a timber merchant; for several bundles of firewood were piled in pyramids in his shed.

Mr. Bothnal's business with him was soon dispatched; although not until after the latter had been assured by his friend, that Edward was "of the right sort," with the qualification that he was "rather groggy at present;" and also into Mr. Joe's up-stairs sanctum.

In answer to a request from Mr. Bothnal, in the jargon to me then unintelligible, Mr. Joe produced from some mysterious depository at the top of the house, a heavy canvas bag, which he emptied on the table, discovering a heap of shillings and half-crowns, which by a sympathetic instinct, I immediately detected to be of my own species.

"What do you think of these?" said Mr. Bothnal to his young friend.

Edward expressed some astonishment that Mr. Joe should be in the line.

"Why, bless your eyes," said that gentleman, "you don't suppose I gets my livelihood out of the shed down stairs, nor the pigeons neither. You see, these things are only dodges. If I lived here like a gentleman—that is to say, without a occupation—the p'leece would soon be down on me. They'd be obleeged to take notice on me. As it is, I comes the respectable tradesman, who's above suspicion—and the pigeons helps on the business wonderful."

"How is that?"

"Why, I keeps my materials—the pewter, and all that —on the roof, in order to be out o' the way, in case of a surprise. If I was often seed upon the roof, a-looking after such-like matters, inquisitive eyes would be on the look out. The pigeons is a capital blind. I'm believed to be dewoted to my pigeons, eat o' which I takes care it should be thought I makes a little fortun—and that makes a man respected. As for the pigeon and coal and 'tater business, them's dodges. Gives a opportunity of bringing in queer-looking sackfuls o' things, which otherwise would compel the *spots*"—as we call the p'leece—to come down on us."

"Compel them!—but surely they come down whenever they've a suspicion?"

"You needn't a told me he was green," said Mr. Joe to his elder acquaintance, as he glanced to the youth with an air of pity. In the first place, we take care to keep the work-shop almost impregnable; so that, if they attempts a surprise, we has lots o' time to get the things out o' the way. In the next, if it comes to the scratch—which is a matter of almost life and death to us—we stand no nonsense."

Mr. Joe pointed to an iron crowbar, which stood in the chimney-corner.

"I does nothing to criminate friends, you know," he added significantly to Mr. Bothnal, "but you remember wot Sergeant Higsley got?"

Mr. Bothnal nodded assent, and Mr. Joe volunteered for the benefit and instruction of Edward, an account of the demise and funeral of the late Mr. Sergeant Higsley. That official having been promoted, was ambitious of being designated, in the newspapers, "active and intelligent," and gave information against a gang of coiners; "Wot was the consequence?" continued the narrator. "Somehow or another, that p'leeman was never more heered on. One fine night he went on his beat; he did n't show at the next muster; and it was s'posed he'd bolted. Every inquiry was made, and the 'mysterious disappearance of a p'leeman' got into the newspapers. Howsomever, he never got any wheres."

"And what became of him?"

Mr. Joe then proceeded to take a long puff at his pipe, and winking at his initiated friend, proceeded to narrate how that the injured gang dealt in eggs.

"What has that to do with it?"

"Why, you see, eggs is not always eggs." Mr. Potter then went on to state that one night a long deal chest left the premises of the coiners, marked outside 'eggs,' for exportation. They were duly shipped, a member of the firm being on board. The passage was rough, the box was on deck, and somehow or other, somebody tumbled it overboard."

"But what has this to do with the missing policeman?"

"The chest was six feet long, and—"

Here Mr. Bothnal became uneasy.

"Well," said the host, "the firm's broke up, and is past poaching up, only it shows you, my green 'un, what we can do."

I was shaken in my master's pocket by the violence of the dread which Mr. Joe's story had occasioned him.

Mr. Bothnal, with the philosophy which was habitual to him, puffed away at his pipe.

"The fact o' the matter is," said Mr. Joe, who was growing garrulous on an evidently pet subject, "that we aint afeerd o' the p'leece in this neighborhood, not a hap'orth; we know how to manage them." He then related an anecdote of another policeman who had been formerly in his own line of business. This gentleman being, as he observed, "fly" to all the secret signs of the craft, obtained an interview with a friend of his for the purpose of purchasing a hundred shillings. A package was produced and exchanged for their proper price in currency, but on the policeman taking his prize to the station house to lay the information, he discovered that he had been outwitted. The roulean contained a hundred good farthings, for each of which he had paid two pence half-penny.

"Thus, what is the bad money generally worth?" asked Edward, interrupting the speaker.

"As a general rule," was the answer, "our sort is worth about one-fifth part of the wallie it represents. So, a sovereign—(though we aint got much to do with gold here—that's made for the most part in Brummagem)—a 'Bram' sovereign may be bought for about four-and-six; a bad crown piece for a good bob; a half-crown for about fivepence; a bob for two pence half-penny and so on. As for the sixpennys and fourpennys, we don't make many on 'em, their wallie bein' too insignificant." Mr. Joe then proceeded with some further remarks for the benefit of his protege:

"You see you need have no fear of passing this here money if you're a respectable looking cove. If a gentleman is discovered at anything of the kind, it's always laid to a mistake: the shopman knocks under, and the gentleman gives a good piece o' money with a grin. And that's how it is that so much o' our mannyfactur gets smashed all over the country."

The visitors having been somewhat bored, apparently, during the latter portion of their host's remarks, soon after took their departure. The rum-and-water which Mr. Joe's liberality had supplied, effectually removed Edward's scruples; and on his way back he expressed himself in high terms in favor of "smashing," considered as a profession.

"Of course," was the reply of his experienced companion. "It aint once in a thousand times that a fellow's nailed. You shall make your first trial to-night. You've the needful in your pocket, hav'n't you. Come, here's a shop—I want a cigar."

Edward appeared to hesitate; but Mr. Joe's rum-and-water asserted itself, and into the shop they both marched.

Mr. Bothnal, with an air of most imposing nonchalance, took up a cigar from one of the covered cases on the counter, put it in his mouth, and helped himself to a light. Edward, not so composedly, followed his example.

"How much."

"Sixpence."

The next instant the youth had drawn me from his pocket, received sixpence in change, and walked out of the shop, leaving me under the guardianship of a new master.

I did not remain long with the tobacconist; he passed me next day to a gentleman, who was as innocent as himself as to my real character. It happened that I slipped into a corner of this gentleman's pocket, and remained there for several weeks, he, apparently, unaware of my existence. At length he discovered me, and one day I found myself, in company with a good half-crown, exchanged for a pair of gloves, at a respectable-looking shop. After the purchaser had left, the assistant looked at me suspiciously, and was going to call back my late owner, but it was too late. Taking me then to his master, he asked if I was not bad.

"It don't look very good," was the answer. "Give it to me, and take care to be more careful for the future."

I was slipped into the waistcoat pocket of the proprietor, who immediately seemed to forget all about the occurrence.

That same night, immediately on the shop being closed, the shopkeeper walked out, having changed his elegant costume for garments of a coarser and less conspicuous description, and hailing a cab, requested to be driven to the same street in Westminister in which I first saw the light. To my astonishment, he entered the shop of my first master: how well I remembered the place, and the coarse countenance of its proprietor! Ascending to the top of the house, we entered the room, to which the reader has been already introduced—the scene of so much secret toil.

A long conversation, in a very low tone, now took place between the pair, from which I gleaned some interesting particulars. I discovered that the respectable gentleman who now possessed me was the coiner's partner—his being the "issue" department, which his trade transactions and unimpeachable character enabled him to undertake very effectively.

"Let your next batch be made as perfectly as possible," I heard him say to his partner. "The last seems to have gone very well; I have heard of only a few detections, and one of these was at my own shop to-day. One of my fellows made the discovery, but not until after the purchaser had left the shop."

"That, you see, will 'appen now and then," was the answer; "but think of the number on 'em as is about, and how sharp some people is getting—thanks to the newspapers, as is always a interfering with wot don't concern 'em. There's now so much of our metal about, that it's almost impossible to get change for a suff'rin newhere without getting some on it. Every body's a-taking of it every day; and as for them that's detected, they're made only by the common chaps as aint got our mashcentry,"—and he glanced proudly at his galvanic battery. "All I wish is, that we could find some dodge for milling the edges better—it takes as much time now as all the rest of the work put together. Howsomever, I've sold no end on 'em in Whitechapel and other places, since I saw you. And as for this here neighborhood, there's scarcely a shop that don't deal in the article more or less."

"Well," said Mr. Niggle's (which, I learned from his emblazoned door-posts, was the name of my respectable master,) "be as careful about these as you can. I am afraid its through some of our money that that young girl has been found out."

"Wot, the young 'ooman as has been remanded so often at the p'leece court?"

"The same. I shall know all about it to-morrow. She is to be tried at the Old Bailey, and I am on the jury, as it happens."

Mr. Niggles then departed to his suburban villa, and passed the remainder of the evening as became so respectable a man.

The next morning he was early at business; and, in his capacity of citizen, did not neglect his duties in the court, where he arrived exactly two minutes before any of the other jurymen.

When the prisoner was placed in the dock, I saw at once that she was the sister of my first possessor. She had attempted to pass two bad shillings at a grocer's shop. She had denied all knowledge that the money was bad, but was, notwithstanding, arrested, examined, and was committed for trial. Here, at the Old Bailey, the case was soon dispatched. The evidence was given in breathless haste; the judge summed up in about six words, and the jury found the girl guilty. Her sentence was, however, a very short imprisonment.

It was my fortune to pass subsequently into the possession of many persons, from whom I learnt some particulars of the after-life of this family. The father survived his daughter's conviction but a few days. The son was detained in custody; and as soon as his identity became established, charges were brought against him which led to his being transported. As for his sister—I was once, for a few hours, in a family where there was a governess of her name. I had no opportunity of knowing more; but—as her own nature would probably save her from the influences to which she must have been subjected in jail—it is but just to suppose, that some person might have been found to brave the opinion of society, and yield to one so gentle, what the law calls "the benefit of a doubt."

The changes which I underwent in the course of a few months were many and various—now rattling carelessly in a cash-box; now loose in the pocket of some careless young fellow, who passed me at the theatre; then, perhaps, tied up carefully in the corner of a handkerchief, having become the sole stock-in-hand of some timid young girl. Once I was given by a father as a "tip" or present to his little boy; when, I need scarcely add, I found myself ignominiously spent in hard bake ten minutes afterwards. On another occasion, I was, in company with a sixpence, handed to a poor woman in payment for the making a dozen shirts. In this case I was so fortunate as to sustain an entire family, who were on the verge of starvation. Soon afterwards I formed one of seven, the sole stock of a poor artist, who contrived to live upon my six companions for many days. He had reserved me until the last—I believe because I was the brightest and best-looking of the whole; and when he was at last induced to change me, for some coarse description of food, to his and my own horror, I was discovered!

The poor fellow was driven from the shop; but the tradesman, I am bound to say, did not treat me with the indignity that I expected. On the contrary he thought my appearance so deceitful, that he did not scruple to pass me next day, as part of change for a sovereign.

Soon after this, somebody dropped me on the pavement, where, however, I remained but a short time. I was picked up by a child, who ran instinctively into a shop for the purpose of making an investment in figs. But coins of my class had been plentiful in that neighborhood, and the grocer was a sagacious man. The result was, that the child went figless away, and that I—my edges cut as I record the humiliating fact—was nailed to the counter as an example to others. Here my career ended, and my biography closes.

Original Poetry.

For the Erie Observer.

MEMENTO MORI.

Make room, make room, sweet flowers, my child would pass to heaven.—*Willis.*

Six weary days, six weary nights,
By vainest hope beguiled,
We watched beside the little crib
Of our sweet dying child.

We saw upon her pale pure cheek,
The beetic come and go,
Like sunset's wav'ring, crimson flush
On banks of stainless snow.

And to her eyes a strange light rose,
A light—a gleam of fire,
As if the soul, with outspread wings,
All burning with desire,

Were gazing upward into heaven,
Yet waiting patiently
For death to ope the prison door
With his bright golden key.

We loved her with a love divine,
She was our Summer child;
A bud unfolding in our path
To cheer earth's rugged wild.

Our thoughts clung to her shining form
Like bees to the sweet May—
To us she was the star of night,
The brightness of each day.

The flowing out of her pure soul,
The sunshine of her eyes,
Made summer in our hearts like that
Where not a shadow lies;

And O! the music on her lips—
No happy birds that fly
Have songs one half as sweet as hers,
Embalmed in memory!

Oh! no! we could not, could not think
Of that fair child and death,
That she should lie so low and lone,
The cold moist turf beneath!

But when the seventh morning dawned
'Twas o'er, the feverish strife—
To her it was the dawning of
Another, better life.

God did but lend her unto us,
She was not wholly ours,
And earth was all too cold and drear
For one of heaven's flowers.

We do not think of her as dead,
But only gone before
To seek, dove-like, for those she loves,
The bright immortal shore;

That shining house not made with hands,
That palace of the King's,
Where angels hover round the Throne,
And Love's waves her bright wings.

C. V. M.

LITTLE KINDNESSES.

A few months since it was announced that a large fortune had been left to a citizen of the United States by a foreigner, who, some years before, had "become ill" while traveling in this country, and whose sick bed was watched with the utmost care and kindness by the citizen referred to. The stranger recovered, continued his journey, and finally returned to his own country. The conduct of the American at a moment so critical, and when, without relatives or friends, the invalid was languishing in a strange land, was not forgotten. He remembered it in his thoughtful and meditative moments, and when about to prepare for another world, his gratitude was manifested in a truly signal manner. A year or two ago, an individual in this city was laboring under great pecuniary difficulty. He was unexpectedly called upon for a considerable sum of money; and although his means were abundant, they were not at that time immediately available. Puzzled and perplexed, he hesitated as to his best course, when, by the merest chance, he met an old acquaintance, and incidentally mentioned the facts of the case. The other referred to an act of kindness that he had experienced years before, said that he had never forgotten it, and that nothing would afford him more pleasure than to extend the relief that was required, and thus show his grateful appreciation of the courtesy of former years! The kindness alluded to, was a mere trifle, comparatively speaking, and its recollection had passed entirely from the memory of the individual who had performed it. Not so, however, with the obliged. He had never forgotten it, and the result proved, in the most conclusive manner, that he was deeply grateful.

We have mentioned the two incidents with the object of inculcating the general policy of courtesy and kindness, of sympathy and assistance, in our daily intercourse with our fellow creatures. It is the true course under all circumstances. "Little kindness" sometimes makes an impression that "lingers and lasts" for years. This is especially the case with the sensitive, the generous and high-minded. And how much may be accomplished by this duty of courtesy and humanity! How the paths of life may smoothed and softened! How the present may be cheered, and the future rendered bright and beautiful!

There are, it is true, some selfish spirits, who can neither appreciate nor reciprocate a courteous or a generous act. They are for themselves—"now and forever"—if we may employ such a phrase, and appear never to be satisfied. You can never do enough for them.—Nay, the deeper the obligation, the colder the heart.—They grow jealous, distrustful, and finally begin to hate their benefactors. But these, we trust, are "the exceptions," not "the rule." Many a heart has been won, many a friendship has been secured, many a position has been acquired, through the excercise of such little kindnesses and courtesies, as are natural to the generous in spirit and the noble of soul—to all, indeed, who delight, not only in promoting their prosperity, but in contributing to the welfare of every member of the human family.—Who cannot remember some incident of his own life, in which an individual, then and perhaps now a stranger—one who has not been seen for years, and never may be seen again on this side of the grave, manifested the true, the genuine, the gentle spirit of a gentleman and a Christian, in some mere trifle—some little but impulsive and spontaneous act, which nevertheless developed the whole heart, and displayed the real character! Distance and time may separate, and our pursuits and vocations may be in paths distinct, dissimilar and far apart. Yet, there are moments—quiet, calm and contemplative, when memory will wander back to the incidents referred to, and we will feel a secret bond of affinity, friendship and brotherhood. The name will be mentioned with respect if not with affection, and a desire will be experienced, to repay in some way or on some occasion, the generous courtesy of the by-gone time. It is so easy to be civil and obliging—to be kindly and humane. We not only thus assist the comfort of others but we promote our own mental enjoyment. Life, moreover, is full of chances and changes. A few years, sometimes, produce extraordinary revolutions in the fortunes of men.—The haughty of to day may be the humble of to-morrow.—the feeble may be the powerful,—the rich may be the poor. But, if elevated by affluence or by position, the greater the necessity, the stronger the duty, to be kindly, courteous and conciliatory to those less fortunate. We can afford to be so, and a proper appreciation of our position, a due sympathy for the misfortunes of others, and a grateful acknowledgment to the Divine Providence, require that we should be so. Life is short at best. We are here a few years—we sink into the grave—and even our memory is phantom-like and evanescent. How plain, then, is our duty! It is to be true to our

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

For President Judge,

HON. JOHN GALBRAITH, of Erie.

What Next?

We learn by letter from Warren county that the Whigs are reporting, and urging it as an objection to Mr. Galbraith, that he is over *seventy years old!* Were Mr. G. that old, it would be no objection, but such is not the fact, he having been born Aug. 8, 1794, consequently he is only 57. What falsehood will next be started.

Tricks of the Enemy.

False reports are always the resort of a desperate faction. Of this character is the one now being industriously circulated by the opponents of Hon. John Galbraith, to the effect that he has withdrawn from the canvass, in favor of Judge Church. *Nothing of the kind has taken place, and nothing of the kind will take place!* Of this our readers can rest assured; consequently if, at any of the election polls, there should be any hand-bills to that effect, accompanied with tickets for Judge Church, voters can rest assured it is *a trick of the Enemy.* We do not know that there are politicians base enough for such a trick—we trust there are not—but as the story is now being industriously circulated, when its promulgators must be aware that it is false and will be contradicted, it looks as though it was the forerunner of some last trick like that we have hinted at. We say, then, to the opponents of the "Market-house junto," vote for John Galbraith, alive or dead—his ghost would do more honor to the Bench than Elijah Babbitt alive and kicking.

To the Democracy of Erie County.

On Tuesday next it will again be your privilege to participate in choosing a Governor and Canal Commissioner, and for the first time to select your own Judiciary. Of the importance of the election, the issues involved, and the necessity of every man's voting, you are just as familiar as we are, and hence we do not deem it necessary to call your attention to it in a column of high-wrought declamation, full of "sound and fury, signifying nothing." No, we believe you are all men of sense and judgment, and consequently cannot but look upon the usual clap-trap newspaper bulletins, "to beware of fraud," "to watch the polls," "to look out for lies," and the like, always very freely indulged in by our opponents, as altogether superfluous, if not an actual insult. That all good Democrats will go to the polls, and as honestly endeavor to persuade his neighbor to go also, we sincerely trust will be the fact. The Democracy of Erie have an important voice in this contest. Pennsylvania must be redeemed. She has been too long under the dominion of such demagogues as Johnston, Stevens and Strohm! The Democracy of Erie, powerless in her local elections, are all powerful in this contest. Their candidate for Governor, Wm. Bigler, is eminently worthy of their most devoted support, and the principles at issue are such as cannot fail to awaken their most profound sympathies. What those issues are it is hardly necessary at this late day to enumerate, but that their approval or rejection by Pennsylvania will have an important bearing upon the maintenance of the Constitutional guarantees of the several States unimpaired, is a matter beyond dispute. Should Pennsylvania re-elect Johnston, she will be looked upon as having repudiated the Compromise of the last Congress, and with the Keystone loosened in the great covenant of our political Union, dissolution, with all its attendant evils, stares us boldly in the face. It behooves then every Democrat in Erie county to come out now and cast his suffrage for our State ticket, from Governor down.

In regard to President Judge, as it is not a political office, and in no event, let who will be elected, *can be claimed as a political* victory, we expect every man to exercise his best judgment in regard to the two candidates. We have in former numbers, and elsewhere in to-day's paper, given our reasons for deeming the election of John Galbraith preferable to that of Elijah Babbitt, and it is not necessary to again enumerate them here. Sufficient is it to say that Mr. Galbraith's qualifications cannot be questioned—that his urbane deportment as a gentleman, and his social qualities as a citizen eminently fit him for the post to which his friends have named him. He is not mixed up with any clique, faction, or self-constituted "junto," and hence upon the Bench will have no "friends to reward or enemies to punish," no private ends to accomplish, no ulterior views to carry out, but will be prepared to "temper justice with mercy," and "deal justly with all men," without fear, favor or affection. Vote, then, for John Galbraith for President Judge!

In regard to the contest between the volunteer candidates for Associate Judge and Prothonotor, and the regular Whig candidates, our friends of course will exercise their own discretion. It is eminently a quarrel in which we as a public journalist, have no part nor lot. We shall, however, on the day of the election, as a private citizen, make a selection between them, and vote as we please, and we trust every Democrat in the county will do so likewise. Mr. Skinner is eminently a good officer, but it is folly for his friends to say that the race of capable persons for Prothonotor becomes extinct with him. We have no doubt also that Mr. Wood, one of the regular Whig candidates for Associate Judge, is a very worthy man, and although removed by the Canal Company for incompetency from the post of Superintendent, will set a week or two upon the Bench every three months with as much dignity as though he were as learned as his distinguished countryman, Lord Brougham. As to Judge Miles, who has had the independence to repudiate the obligations of a packed convention, and come out as a volunteer, he is every inch a Whig, and there are as many inches of him as any Whig we know. The office, however, is not a political one, and as he was defeated in the Whig Convention by the efforts of the Market-house junto because he stood in the way of some of the private speculations of the redoubtable gentlemen who compose that august body, we cannot but look upon him as entitled to the sympathy, at least, if not the votes, of the Democracy. In regard to this, however, each voter must exercise his own judgment on the day of the election.

Col. Paxton, of Columbia.

All our readers who attended the Sunbury and Erie Railroad meeting at the Court House in this city, at which the President of that road made a speech, recollect the gentleman whose name heads this article, and his energetic speech on that occasion. He has always been a Whig—was a Whig when here; and is one of the most influential and wealthy iron manufacturers in the State; but he has now taken bold and decided ground in favor of Col. Bigler and the Democratic ticket. He has at last seen the heartless insincerity of the Whigs on the Tariff question, has watched the Abolition committals of the present State Executive, and has seen the power of Democratic principles displayed in the progress and prosperity of our great country.

☞ The money panic in New York appears to have nearly or quite died out, and people there are breathing free again. The real causes of all this commotion is yet to be developed, but we guess it will be found at the door of the "money changers."

THE PRESIDENT JUDGESHIP.

John Galbraith's legal Ability Endorsed by the Whig members of the Bar of Erie, Crawford and Warren.

Much has been said by the Whig papers of Erie, Crawford and Warren (with how much taste, to say nothing of truth, we leave the reader to judge,) in regard to the want of legal qualifications of our candidate for President Judge, Hon. John Galbraith. Chief among these calumniators, because it have some little claim to honesty and fairness, has been and is the *Gazette*. That sheet has told its readers, and its readers, many of them, have taken it down as greedily as a sacred revelation, that Mr. G., although "a plain old man, possessing social qualities, with some reputation for native shrewdness and foresight," is now "obsolete" in the practice of the Law, and a stranger to the important and responsible duties of the President Judgeship of this District. We might refer to the more than twenty years extensive practice, which Mr. G. has enjoyed in the Courts of this District, for a refutation of this slander. We might call upon the hundreds of citizens whose business has been entrusted to his care, to testify in the premises; or, indeed, we might call up the records of our courts, and make them show how many the suits, and how vast the amounts at issue, that have been yearly entrusted to his legal ability as a lawyer, and his fidelity as a man. But we prefer to refute such charges with a more keen-edged weapon—one that while it cuts deep and sure, carries conviction home to every mind, that this crusade against Mr. G. now, owes its origin to the groveling disposition of the few men who have determined to foist Elijah Babbitt upon the people, in the capacity of a Judge, whether they will or no.

John Galbraith not competent for President Judge! Now see how plain a tale will put them down. Upon the death of the lamented Judge Baldwin, of this State, a vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States occurred, which was ultimately filled by President Polk, by the appointment of Judge Grier. Among the gentlemen spoken of in connection with this post contemporaneous with Judge Grier, was John Galbraith! And who supported his application think you, reader? Would you suppose, from the tone of the Whig press now, that the Whig members of the Bar of this entire District, then composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren and Venango, united in recommending this "obsolete deaf old gentleman" for that post. It is even so. John Galbraith's petition went before President Polk with the names of the entire Bar of Erie, with one exception, (J. H. Walker,) attached to it. So also was it signed by the entire Bar of the other counties we have named. Then, in 1845 and '46, John Galbraith was competent to fill a seat on the Bench vacated by a Baldwin, and side by side with a Taney, a Woodbury, a McLean, and the other shining lights of the Judicial firmament. Now, however, four short years after, he is not competent for the post of Judge of our Court. Was ever party malignity so effectually rebuked by facts as this? Was ever a newspaper calumny more signally silenced? Was ever a set of party leaders placed so completely in a dilemma? The Whig members of the Bar of this District, either signed their names to a falsehood in 1845 or 6, or John Galbraith is now competent. There is no getting over this. We presume the Whig papers will not say their friends lied then; and if they do not, in what position does it place them? John Galbraith now is the same John Galbraith he was in 1846. He is just as competent, just as learned in the law, just as close a student, just as much of a man! Then he was capable of deciding great legal questions—of "*hearing*" important suits—now, to use the "terse," "vigorous" and "ornate" language of one of his ravilers, "he does not possess in a measure hardly any qualifications whatever"—is in fact "obsolete," and much better fitted to preside at some railroad meeting than anything else.

We here might close, but there is one other little circumstance that, for peculiar reasons, deserves notice. We said the petition for the appointment of Mr. Galbraith one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, was signed by all the members of our Bar but one—and that one was J. H. Walker. If we understand correctly, Mr. W. did not refuse to sign the petition because he did not deem Mr. G. qualified, but because he would not ask a favor of a "locofoco Administration." Be that as it may, however—it is not material whether that is the reason, or whether he was asked to sign it or not—the fact that he has heretofore deemed Mr. G. one of our ablest Lawyers is susceptible of the clearest proof: and that proof consists in the fact that he has, in his own practice, whenever it became necessary to employ additional counsel, either for the trial of cases, or for private consultation, almost invariably selected Mr. Galbraith. Now, if our candidate is so very "obsolete" in the law, if there is any truth in the charges the *Gazette* and its echoes have harped upon, in regard to his want of qualifications for the Bench—if Elijah Babbitt, a member of Mr. W.'s own political party, is such an eminent jurist, so able an advocate, so clear-headed, and withal so far above his competitor—how comes it that J. H. Walker did not associate Babbitt with him in his practice more frequently than Mr. Galbraith? To us it seems strange, and withal unaccountable, and we opine it will seem strange, too, to the people who have frequented the Court House in our city, and have there seen the facts we have alluded to, but are now called upon to believe the tales of the *Gazette*, and endorse the slanders of its "right-bower" in detraction!

Let it be Remembered.

Let it be remembered that a "boom" friend of Elijah Babbitt, the "Slaughter-house" candidate for President Judge, has been busy buying up copies of a pamphlet upon Universalism, written by Hon. John Galbraith some years since, for the purpose of prejudicing the public mind against that gentleman on account of his religious belief. This is a political trick worthy only of a mind of the smallest calibre, and exhibits an intolerance more suited for the Dark Ages, when superstition ruled instead of intelligence, than the present tolerant period of the world. We certainly have little fear that such electioneering will prevail, and only notice it to let the people see to what low tricks *Elijah Babbitt* will resort to accomplish his ends. And here let us ask our Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Baptist and Episcopal readers what assurance any denomination has that a person will be a just Judge, who seeks to obtain that position by stirring up the sectarian hatred of the people? Liberty of conscience—the right to worship in manner and form as to each person seems best—is one of the privileges guaranteed by the fundamental laws of our State. A man's religion is between him and his Maker, and the person who impiously seeks to drag it into the political arena, is better fitted to preside at the whipping of Quakers, the branding of Baptists, or at the funeral pile of a John Rogers, than over a Court of Justice in this enlightened age. But we waste words upon a matter that cannot fail to be repudiated by every enlightened citizen, be he Whig or Democrat.

☞ Wise.—We see the Scott and Seward papers in New York are preparing the minds of their followers for a whig defeat in Pennsylvania next week. For instance, our neighbor of the Frederic *Censor*, whose political head is as early as circumstances and expediency will allow, intimates that "if the whigs should be defeated in Pennsylvania," after having nominated Scott, it will not be owing to that fact; but to the treachery of the "Silver Grays."—which, by the by, means in Pennsylvania, "Cooper men." This is wise, and shows that, like a prudent politician as he is, he is determined not to be caught out in the rain without an umbrella.

☞ "All the Decency."—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* tells of a whig stump orator, from Huntingdon county, named John Williams, addressing some of the faithful in that village lately, and among other exhibitions of his claims to rank among "all the decency," made use of the following:

"What the h—ll is the locofoco party composed of any how? Why, I'll tell you. It is composed of the *off-scourings of Ireland and Germany and worshipers of his holiness the Pope.*"

We don't like to interfere with our opponents' affairs, but really the managers of the *Gazette's* "right-bower" ought to procure the services of that fellow for Assistant Editor.

Trouble in the Wigwam.

The trouble in the Wigwam of Whigery increases day by day. Scarcely an hour passes that some new defection of the hitherto faithful is not reported at the head quarters of the "junto"—the last and most important of which may be found in the proceedings of a Whig meeting at Girard, published in the three Whig papers this week. This meeting, which has the sympathy of the party universally in the west, and will be responded to by hundreds all over the county, nominated Judge Miles for Associate Judge, in opposition to the regular candidates. Of course this has produced the utmost consternation in the camp of the "junto." Had a bomb-shell exploded over their heads they would not have been more startled, and their consequent trepidation is truly pitiable. Richard's cry for "a horse, my kingdom for a horse," was not more startling than that of the "twelve men in buckram," and immediately our Livery Stables were put in requisition, and "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart," with one yelp, all rushed to the "Rural Districts." Such love for the country, its rural shades, its purling brooks, and its quiet nooks, were never exhibited by a set of politicians before. The "dear people!" how affectionately their hands are grasped by the demure looking gentlemen who whittle sticks about the Market-house on Market mornings. How kindly they inquire about their health, their crops, their children and their cares; and then how delicately they hint that our cotemporary Perley, and His Honor, Judge Miles, are being made tools of by the "rascally locofocos." And then, if one of the "dear people" should be so stubborn, so self-willed, as to doubt their sincerity, and scout the idea that this muss in their ranks has all been produced by the "rascally *Observer*," and for proof, point to its columns to show that it takes no part whatever in the controversy, how excited does the demure gentleman become, and how loud his voice rings about the ears of the market women! Verily, the "war of the roses" is becoming exciting, and to us laughable! We do not know when we have enjoyed an election canvass as we have this, or seen a fight that we could so truly say we didn't care which whipped. "Aye, but Perley and Miles are bolters and traitors," exclaims an enthusiastic adherent of the "junto." "Traitors and bolters to what," exclaims an independent—"to a packed convention, to an irresponsible junto, to a town clique! And besides," continues independent, "it don't look well in those who are going to support C. W. Kelso, to talk about traitors and bolters. Has not he been a traitor to the Whig party time and again, having ran for Senator, etc., etc., after having been defeated in the Whig convention?" Such is a brief outline of the conversation we hear almost daily at the corner streets between our Whig friends; and more especially since Miles has thrown off the shackles of party, and repudiated the obligations of the "junto." In all these fights, we of course can take no part, but as we have a good deal of the milk of human kindness in our composition, we generally contrive to tell the disputants to fight it out, while we hold their hats.

Has Gov. Johnston Reduced the State Debt?

We find the following specious paragraph in the last *Gazette*, and publish it for the purpose of putting a quietus upon the pretended claim of Johnston that the State debt has been decreased the sum named under his Administration:

"The *Observer* has not yet DARED to publish Gov. Johnston's proclamation of the payment of $659,122 98 of the State debt. It is *perfectly* mum. Out with the fact neighbor, and do yourself credit."

The proclamation referred to, was published by the *Gazette* as an advertisement, for which it received pay, just as it would for any advertisement—consequently it could not be expected we would publish it for nothing, even if it did not falsify the facts, *which it did!* So much in explanation and of the reasons we did not publish it. In this proclamation the Governor claims that the State debt has been reduced under his administration $659,122 98. Is this so? We say it is not, and there is a very simple and easy process by which we can arrive at the facts; and it is this. If the State debt has been *reduced* the sum of $659,122 98, by Gov. Johnston, then the interest on the State debt must have been reduced also, for every dollar of a debt liquidated curtails the expenses of the State so much for interest. Now we will refer to the official records and show that, so far from the interest on the public debt being reduced, as it would be if Gov. Johnston had reduced the debt the sum he claims, MORE MONEY HAS ACTUALLY BEEN PAID for *interest on the public debt* within the last three years than was ever paid in any three years before, and the amount paid for the year 1851, exceeds by *thirteen thousand dollars* any former year.

The following figures, copied from the Auditor General's report, proves what we have stated:

Amount paid in 1846, see Aud. Gen.'s report, page 40,	$1,984,623 77
Amount paid in 1844, see Aud. Gen.'s report, page 40,	2,002,240 41
Amount paid in 1848, see Aud. Gen.'s report, page 45,	2,005,740 79
	5,992,604 97
Amount paid in 1849, see Aud. Gen.'s report, page 50,	$2,007,916 99
Amount paid in 1850, see Aud. Gen.'s report, page 52,	2,004,714 51
Amount paid in 1851, see Aud. Gen.'s books,	2,020,360 87
	6,032,992 37

In the above the extraordinary fact stares every man in the face, and appeals to every man's pocket, that his taxes have been increased under Gov Johnston's Administration. We ask every farmer in the Commonwealth to examine his receipts for State taxes, and see if any reduction has been made in them within the last *three years*. We appeal confidently to every farmer to say if this is not the case, and if it is, the lie direct is given to the Governor's proclamation! We think the *Gazette* would have done itself "credit" for sagacity, if it had let this humbug proclamation fall still-born, and not forced us to expose it.

Let the People Remember.

That John Strohm, the whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, was a member of Congress during the war with Mexico. It has been charged upon him, that HE VOTED AGAINST GRANTING SUPPLIES TO OUR ARMY there, at the most critical juncture. This his supporters have flatly denied, until a few weeks past; in which time a letter has been drawn from him, in which he admits all that the Democrats ever charged against him. Therefore, when you shall go to the Polls, remember that this same John Strohm was willing to let our *fellow citizens*, then on the borders of Mexico, be BUTCHERED or STARVED, rather than vote for the bill granting them the necessary supplies. *Tom Corwin* said that the Mexicans ought to welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves; and *John Strohm* was willing that they should be starved or murdered; and either gave him little concern.

☞ International for October.—The October number of this Magazine is replete with spirit and interest. The frontispiece is embellished with a likeness of the late J. Fenimore Cooper, with a view of his residence, "Otsego Hall." The sketch of Sandwhich Island customs is pleasing, and "Chamois Hunting" is of fascinating interest. The International takes superior rank in the list of periodicals published. Published by Stringer & Townsend, New York. Price per year, $3.

☞ The Fever is Philadelphia.—We understand that the Whig Finance Committee was out yesterday for the purpose of collecting funds to pay the necessary expenses incident to the election, and that in calling on firms who have heretofore contributed one thousand dollars each to help along the Whig cause, they were informed that they could receive no contributions from them. One firm, that has, on more than one occasion, contributed *one thousand dollars*, said to the committee, "we cannot contribute money to aid the election of a man who is hostile to the interests of Philadelphia, and whose election would be regarded in the Southern Atlantic cities as evidence that there was no love in Philadelphia for 'the Union.'" One of the committee replied "*we must* have money—we cannot carry on the the election without it." He was then told, "you must get your money from those whose names correspond with your candidates; we cannot aid you." This feeling exists to a very great extent along Market and Front streets, and we therefore feel free to assure the people of the State and the Union that the sentiment of the Philadelphia merchants is right.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Look at the Contrast.

The whig papers say the Hon. John Galbraith is outfitted for the Bench because he is engaged in building Rail and Plank roads. We are aware, in this particular, he is the very antipodes of the "Market House" candidate,—that individual never having, to our knowledge, contributed a dollar, or devoted an hour towards any public improvement. And here let us look at the contrast. He is wealthy—John Galbraith is not. He has property, acquired by the *sharp* practice of the Law, to be benefitted by plank roads and railroads—John Galbraith has not. He sits down in his office with an eye single to a fat client, or an eye to windward for a prompt tenant for his dwellings. He knows his more enterprising and unselfish neighbors will build plank-roads and railroads, and otherwise improve the town, and that his property will be benefited as much as theirs without his troubling himself about it. He reaps while John Galbraith sows; and in sowing for Elijah Babbitt to reap, John Galbraith sacrifices comfort, ease, time, money and a good practice. He undergoes fatigues his competitor never thought of. He sacrifices sums, which, in B's eyes, look like the proceeds of a long rent roll. He surmounts difficulties and obstacles, that to any other man would have appeared insurmountable. In a word, who has contributed most towards the public improvement of our city—whose genius, talent and enterprise, has most promoted the development of the natural and artificial resources of our county—the *wealthy* Elijah Babbitt, or the poor John Galbraith? We think the question is easily answered. We have attended most of the rail and plank road meetings in this city—we have been cognizant to most of the primary movements to set our various plank and rail road enterprises in motion—and we have yet to hear Elijah Babbitt's voice in the one, or see the light of his countenance in the other! To be sure he went out to Union to attend a railroad meeting *once*, but it is well known that that meeting was a cover for some political manœuvre of his friends, and hence his attendance. In view of facts like these, we think the least our opponents say about Mr. Galbraith's connection with our plank and rail road enterprises the better for Mr. Babbitt.

The Gorsuch Letter.

The *Gazette* does not like the letter of Rev. Mr. Gorsuch, (given in our paper two weeks ago,) who, by the by, is a worthy and respected member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Preacher in charge of the Wesley Chapel in the City of Washington. It is not fish for our neighbor's net, hence he is down on the Reverend gentleman in no enviable mood. Now why this "wrath and cabbage," unless the Governor's friends feel that he has failed to do his duty; and are trembling for the consequences of such a flagrant breach of trust. We know this letter has been outrageously misrepresented by all the whig presses in Pennsylvania, and especially by the *leading* one here; and it has been asserted that the object of its author was to effect some political design adverse to the whig party. In a brief card, written a few days since, Mr. Gorsuch says:—

"I have been afflicted to see that my motive in writing that letter, has been impugned. I could not have intended it for party effect, since my father was a whig; so are all his family, and my own political inclinations are in the same direction."

This, we think, must put to flight that "cock" in the whig barn-yard, and leaves our neighbor without an excuse for his evident ill-humor.

☞ A friend in Kentucky—a whig dyed in the wool—writes us to send him our paper on condition he pays for it when Bigler is elected Governor. Of course he shall be accommodated, and as many more of the same sort as we can put upon our Books. By the by, our friend writes that he has not seen a Democratic paper in Kentucky, and thinks ours would be a curiosity. We are sorry our correspondent is afflicted with such short sighted ness, for we can assure him there are several excellent Democratic papers in that State; and, (let us just whisper it in his ear,) there is an excellent Democratic Governor too, and five members of Congress, "of the same sort."

☞ Here is a fact well said by the Augusta, Me., *Age*; "There is little doubt that if Lopez had returned from the Cuban expedition with his head on his shoulders, and victorious in the fight, he would have been the whig candidate for the Presidency in 1852. It matters not that they denounce the *expedition* as piratical, and all concerned in it as outlaws and pirates. They did the same with the Mexican war; yet they adopted the "head butcher," as they styled him, as their candidate for the Presidency, even before his return from the field of slaughter. The whigs are terribly opposed to *war*, but mightily in love with warriors."

John Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor of California, has been defeated. So will be his brother William in this State. Stick a pin there.—*Gazette.*

Well, we have stuck the "pin there," now let us see if our neighbor isn't a little too fast. By the California news published in another column, and the *election part of which we cut from a Whig paper*, it will be seen that the chances are in favor of Col. John Bigler's election; and as to "his brother William," we predict our cotemporary will sing a different tune in his next paper. "Stick a pin there."

Dust in Railroad Cars.—A Mr. Hovey of New York, has invented a mode of excluding dust and cinders from Railroad cars, without impeding the ventilation.—The air is admitted at the top of the cars, and passes out through blinds contrived for the purpose. The experiment has been tried on the Vermont Central railroad, and was found to answer admirably. The car prepared with Mr. Hovey's apparatus, had no dust or cinders, whilst the others, in the same train, were literally covered with them. This is a great invention, and will greatly enchance the comfort of railroad travel.

The David Concert.—This unique band of performers gave a Concert at the Reed House last evening, and repeat it again to-night. We did not hear them, but their music is spoken of in our exchanges very favorably. At any rate it possesses the charm of novelty, for who ever imagined before that there was music in an ox-horn. Go and hear them.

An attempt was recently made to assassinate Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, by firing a pistol at him while he was speaking, but the villain missed his aim and the ball passed over the Governor's shoulder.—*Fredonia Censor.*

Our cotemporary is mistaken. The pistol discharged was, what is technically called, a "pocket pistol," and holds about a "pint," and the charge instead of "passing *over* the Governor's shoulder," passed right between them—i. e. down his throat.

☞ We regret to learn from the *Gazette*, that the dwelling-house of Mrs. Graham, in North East township, was consumed by fire on Tuesday evening, the 30th ult. Its contents were pretty much all destroyed. The fire is supposed to have arisen from accidental causes.

☞ Fine Broadcloth.—Among the manufactured articles, the product of our own artizans, exhibited at our Agricultural Fair, was a piece of superfine Black Broadcloth from the Factory of Rhodes, Case & Co., of Harborcreek. It took the first premium in that department, and we think deservedly so. We visited the factory of Messrs. Rhodes & Co. the other day, and found they were doing an excellent business, tariff or no tariff—the secret of which consists in the fact that the proprietors are all operatives, thus combining labor with capital, and the result is sure prosperity. Messrs. R. & Co. have on hand a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., to which we take pleasure in inviting the attention of all in want of their fabrics.

☞ In passing by the Railroad depot the other day we noticed that the company have a very fine passenger house now in process of construction. It will be an imposing edifice when finished, and reflect credit upon the directors of that road.

More Dictation.—Our town "junto," not satisfied with regulating the affairs of the Whig party in the county, are turning their attention to the Navy Department. The last *Gazette* politely hints to the commander of the U. S. Steamer Michigan, that, as "storms will likely occur next week," he had better haul up anchor and leave port on Monday, thus depriving her gallant crew of the privilege of voting. It remains to be seen whether such dictation will be heeded.

SIFTINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES

WITH EDITORIAL DARNES BY A FREE PEN.

☞ Look out for sick politicians next week. Pennsylvania and Ohio are going to speak on Tuesday.

☞ Ninety-five thousand dollars have been subscribed, in Ohio, for a farmer's college.

☞ Miss Sallie Ward, late Mrs. Lawrence, was married a few days ago, at the residence of her father, at Louisville, to Dr. Robert P. Hunt.

☞ It is said Smith, not John, has published a new edition of his grammar, in which he speaks of four genders, viz: Masculine, Feminine, Neuter and Bloomer.

☞ One thousands tons of Tobacco are annually squirted over the fair face of creation, and 20 tons of ivory are worn out chewing the weed every seven years.

☞ Countrymen will make mistakes. One of them went into a hardware store on State street yesterday to purchase two bars of soap.

☞ One of the broadest hints to pop the question, which it is possible for a young lady to give a gentleman, *is to declare to him her intention of never marrying.*

☞ The *Commercial* states that Jenny Lind is to give a Concert in Buffalo for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire. Just like her.

☞ A Western editor, in speaking of a poet out his way, says: he begins to claim the usual privilege of talent—he has been drunk three times within the week.

☞ Right.—At the last term of the Henry Circuit Court, Ky., a jury rendered a verdict of $10,000 against Mestrom Roberts, for slandering a young lady of Shelby county.

☞ The Laziest man we ever heard of was a sportsman in Michigan. He was so lazy that he put out one of his eyes the other day, to save the trouble of winking when he takes aim.

☞ It is suggested that a colossal statute to James Fenimore Cooper be erected in one of the public squares, in New York city. An eulogism by one of his literary friends will probably be delivered, to help raise the funds.

☞ Thomas Jefferson Sutherland, the hero of Navy Island, is in Nebraska territory. He proposes to found a settlement there, and expresses the belief that Nebraska will yet be the "Eden State" of the Union.

☞ A live Yankee has entered into a calculation which shows that if every article in the Crystal Palace were to be examined for three minutes, it would occupy 26 years to examine the whole.

☞ The St. Louis Republican says that one thousand to fifteen hundred men are now employed on different sections of the Pacific Railroad. The work is now progressing rapidly.

☞ An editor in Cincinnati, suggests a *hog* as the device to be sculptured on that city's contribution to the Washington Monument. The aptness of the whale on the New Bedford block has struck him favorably.

☞ We write a good many letters, and every one we pre-pay the postage, whether on our business or not.—We expect our correspondents to do the same thing. It is considered impolite not to do it.

☞ The Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, is now owned by the children of the late Gen. Jessup, and the children of the late Col. Croghan, who received it as a bequest from a wealthy relative.

☞ We offer a reward of one year's subscription of the *Observer*, to the first active man who discovers one single newspaper borrower that is willing to admit that there is "anything published now-a-days worth reading."

☞ A man near the canal was beaten by a horse yesterday. The horse was arrested, but afterwards discharged on the ground that the man was so green that the horse thought he was grass.

☞ Preparations have already been commenced in New York for the reception of Kossuth, upon his arrival in this country. The last intelligence from Europe confirms the rumor that he is now on his way.

☞ The happiest day in a man's life, is the day he thinks of poetry and milk maids. There is a pink tinge about that period of existence, in comparison with which every other portion of our pilgrimage, seems dark, prosy and miscellaneous.

☞ Of the one hundred and sixteen victims sent prisoners to Spain, fifty one are ascertained to be of the age of 22 years and under, down to the age of 16, and of the whole number only eighteen are above the age of 30 years.

☞ It is stated that Col. Jefferson Davis stands pledged to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, if his peculiar views are not sustained in the approaching Mississippi election. If he sticks to that issue we may expect two new U. S. Senators from that state, within a few months.

☞ Thompson, the English abolitionists who was in this country a short time since, had a daughter married a few days ago. Among the most conspicuous guests present was a runaway slave, whom Thompson toasted in a very complimentary manner at the marriage breakfast.

☞ Mum's the Word.—General Scott has, it is said, addressed a letter, in reply to one received by him from a committee of the Pennsylvania Senate relative to the Presidency, in which he declines giving his opinions on the questions of the day, and refers them to his past life and services.

☞ Ex-Governor Marcy addressed a Democratic meeting at Albany on the evening of the 25th ult. He congratulated the Democracy on their union, and stated that he had not before attended a political meeting for several years. His address was received with much approbation and great cheering.

☞ Com. Stevens, the hero of the Yacht America, was honored by the New York Yacht Club with a complimentary banquet at the Astor House on Wednesday evening. It was a magnificent affair, according to the account, and honorable alike to the American feeling and to the Yachters and to their distinguished guest.

☞ The Boston *Mail* says late accounts from Hayti state that his ebon majesty, Faustin I, was still traveling in state throughout his dominions, in imitation of the various chief personages of other countries, who are fond of astonishing the people with magnificent displays. A pretty severe thrust at Mr. Fillmore and his *traveling* cabinet! The *Mail* is a great wag when it chooses to be.

☞ A Definition.—At a meeting the other night in Philadelphia, in favor of Col. Swift for Mayor, David Paul Brown, Esq., made a humorous and eloquent speech.—Among other things he said:—"I defy anybody to tell me what a Democratic whig means. I will give a premium to any one who can inform me. I am a Federalists, and there is such a thing as a Democrat; but a Democratic whig is between a horse and an ass, partaking of the qualities of both."

☞ The Board of Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad have generously presented to Ebenezer Atwater Henry—who lost both arms and an eye, by the explosion of a cannon, at Payton, Cattaraugus Co., at the celebration of the opening of that Road—the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as a testimony of their sympathy for his misfortunes.

☞ The number of imigrants arrived at New York in the first nine months of 1850, was 163,756; in same time in 1851, it was 231,353. Increase this year 67,567.—The increase of the last month over September of 1850, is 12,532. Of the total number there were from Ireland 15,985; Germany 10,287; England 3,569; Scotland 1,-864; France 369; Wales 269; Switzerland 397; Holland 678; Norway 294; and from Sweden 315;

"He'd by a starving mother pass,
And pour his sorrows on a dying ass."

DIED.—At Norton (Mass.) Almshouse, Mr. Storey, a revolutionary soldier, aged 93 years.

In a town where the inhabitants would suffer a revolutionary soldier to die in a poor house, no sentiment but that of rabid abolitionism can be supposed to be prevalent—and such is the fact. Norton is the strongest "Free Soil" town in Massachusetts, giving an almost unanimous vote on that ticket. Is any further comment necessary.

☞ Growing Alarmed.—We infer from the last Erie *Gazette*, that its editors are becoming alarmed for Mr. Babbitt's safety. It only claims that "the whigs have a clear majority of *four* hundred in the District," and it admits that Mr. B. "*cannot be elected without the exertions and vote of the* WHOLE *Whig party.*" Now if the whigs do not claim over "four hundred" majority in the District, we think Mr. Galbraith's prospects are very flattering. The friends of the latter will take courage from this admission and go to work with renewed zeal in his behalf. If it will require the "votes of the *whole* whig party" to elect Mr. Babbitt, he certainly stands no chance of an election, because we are confident he cannot receive them. We know there are many active whigs in this place, and in this county, who declare they will never vote for Mr. Babbitt. They know that one of their own number here—an excellent man and a better lawyer than Mr. B.—was struck down to gratify the feelings of personal enemies, and his friends would be lacking in self-respect if they failed to resent the insult. Hence we feel safe, if the *Gazette* is correct in its *data*, in predicting Mr. Babbitt's defeat next Tuesday.—*Crawford Democrat.*

A Fact.—We have it from reliable authority that one *rail of the iron* on the Buffalo and State Line Road, the directors of which have foolishly commenced laying their track 4 feet 10 inches, is spiked down very loosely, while the other rail is put down to stay. This looks like preparing to cave, and we have no doubt that such is their intention, when they see that neither bribery nor bluff can accomplish their purpose.

☞ Our paper this week is devoted more to politics than generally, but as it is the last week before the decisive day, the general reader will have something more to his taste "cooked up" hereafter.

☞ Senator Chase, of Ohio, who has acted with the free-soil party, more or less for the past half dozen years, has been read out of the free-soil church for having, in a recent letter, expressed a determination to support the Democratic candidates in the approaching election in that State. At the late State convention of the free-soilers, a resolution was adopted, declaring that, as Mr. Chase has "*formally withdrawn*" from that party, "they feel it to be their duty to declare to the public that they do not hold themselves responsible for his official acts, *or recognize him as their representative.*" It is, however, a sort of excommunication that wont be likely to injure him much.

***We are requested to give notice that Rev Mr. Laurie, of Buffalo, will occupy the Desk of the Universalist Church to-morrow at the usual hours.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst, by Rev. Mr. Koehler, Mr. Wm. Lail, of Erie, and Miss Henrietta Rock of McKean.

On the 2d inst., in Concord, by Rev. Mr Rockwell, Mr. Josiah McCray, and Miss Sally J. Hammond, all of Concord.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. H. Presley, Mr. Edwin Wilson, of Huntingdon county, Pa., to Miss Eliza Bishop, of Fairview.

On Tuesday evening, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Wm Flint, George W. Starr, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Mary A. daughter of the late P. S. V. Hamot, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

In Greene, on the 4th inst., Sarah Ellen, daughter H. L. and Sarah Pinney, aged 8 years and 11 days.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of goods, consisting of bro-cades and domestic dry goods, hardware, groceries, wet and dry, crockery, nails, &c., all of which will be sold at unprecedented low prices, for ready pay, as I intend to do business on the ready pay system in future. Call and examine prices and qualities, and you will be satisfied as to both.

Oct. 11, 1851. SMITH JACKSON

Spavins, Ringbones, Windgalls, Curbs, Splints.

HAVING seen the virtues of Major's celebrated Horse Remedy tested in the removal of a Bone Spavin from a horse, I have purchased the exclusive right of compounding, using and selling this unparalleled medicine in the town of Harborcreek, Erie county, Pa. The public are therefore informed that I am prepared to apply this medicine to all Horses subject to said Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs Windgalls, Splints &c., according to Wesleyville, and that when properly applied it never has failed to affect a cure.

Wesleyville, October 11, 1851. JOHN BENNETT

New Shop! New Firm! New Goods and New Prices!!!

THE undersigned take this method of thanking the public for their liberal patronage, and also to inform them that they have formed a partnership under the name of Berry & Mortland, and will carry on the

GUNSMITHING BUSINESS

in all its branches, at their new shop in the new Block, two doors west of the Reed House, under H. P. Stockton's Jewelry store, where they will be happy to wait upon all who may favor them with a call, with the best of work. They have just received, direct from New York, an entire New stock, and a choice can be found: Double and Single Barrel Fowling Pieces, from $7 to $30, a quantity of Rifle Barrels, which they are ready to make up and Warrant, Revolvers, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flasks, the nicest in town, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, in fact every thing necessary to the full equipment of a s

Political and General News.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS—THREE WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The steamship *Prometheus* arrived at about 7 o'clock this morning from San Juan de Nicaragua, with 450 passengers and $100,000 in gold dust, and freight to Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock. The *Prometheus*, arrived out, the 21st of Sept. and left San Juan on the morning of the 26th.

The *Pacific*, arrived from San Francisco at Juan del Sur, Sept. 20th, with 220 passengers and 100,000 gold dust on freight, having left San Francisco on the 6th of Sept. The *North America* left San Juan del Sur on the 20th ult., with 250 passengers for San Francisco. The *Gold Hunter* left on the 21st ult., for San Francisco, and the *Monumental City* for Raligo, thence to Panama.

Great excitement prevailed at Sacramento city, growing out of the Governor's granting a reprieve to three notorious characters, who were to be executed on the second inst. The Governor was strongly denounced, and was requested by the people to resign. The culprits were seized by a mob and promptly executed; after which they hung the Governor—in effigy.

The mining interests are flattering and prosperous. The markets, generally, were unchanged.

Scattered returns of the election in California, are rather favorable to the whigs, who have carried every Ward in the city of San Francisco, save one.—The aggregate majority is 1000. Sacramento City and County are Democratic by 4000 majority. The returns from the whole State are very incomplete, but there seems to be very little doubt of the election of John Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, although it is by no means certain. The Alta California of the 6th, says that so far as related to the remainder of the State ticket, we think we cannot be wrong in saying that the prospect is much in favor of the Democratic candidates. Such is especially the case in the matter of the two Democratic members of Congress, Joseph W. McCorkle, and Edward C. Marshall; there can be no doubt of their election.

The legislature, so far, is in doubt, but it is thought it will be Democratic.

Great indignation had been manifested in consequence of the pardon of Charles Duane *alias* "Dutch Charley," who was a short time since sentenced to prison for 2 years for manslaughter. The citizens talk of compelling him to leave the city.

The clipper ship, *Flying Cloud* commanded by Capt. Cressy has made a most astonishing trip to San Francisco. She left here on the 21 of June, at 6 P. M. and arrived at San Francisco on the 20th of August, thus making the passage in the unprecedented period of 89 days—the shortest passage by 16 days ever before made. She made Cape Horn in 50 days, and the Line, Pacific side, in 71 days.—Her best run in 24 hours was 374 miles; the greatest run ever made by a sea-going vessel, averaging 15¾ miles per hour. While making this run she was carrying top-gallant sails, with the wind one point forward of the beam. She ran in 3 days 992 miles. The vessel was built by Mr. Donald McKay, of East Boston and owned by Messrs. Grinnel, Minturn & Co., of New York.

FIRE IN MARYSVILLE.—Our city which has hitherto escaped the ravages of fire, was last night visited with a terrible conflagration. The fire broke out in the Chinese Wash House, on High Street, about midnight, August 23. The cause was said to be a burning candle left standing by some clothes, to which it communicated, and thence to the canvass lining of the house. Many think it the work of an incendiary, for the fact that another house remote from the Wash House, was discovered to be on fire at nearly the same time. We never saw a fire spread with such rapidity. No time was given to save any considerable portion of the building. A strong wind drove the flames, and fears were entertained that the low portion of the city would be entirely destroyed, but by timely exertions the fire was checked. Three entire squares were burned, comprising about 80 buildings. It comprised the most business part of the city.

Several house frames have already been erected upon the burnt district, and a better class of buildings will take the place of those already destroyed. The aggregate loss is about $3,000,000.

THE CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF WHITAKER AND MCKENZIE.—From the San Francisco Herald, of August 25th, we learn that about half-past 2 o'clock of the previous day, the Jail was forcibly entered by a portion of the Vigilance Committee, and the prisoners Whitaker and McKenzie were taken to the Committee's Room, and there hung. The Rev Mr. Williams, as had been his custom on Sunday for some weeks previous, was engaged in religious exercises with the prisoners. The officers on guard were instantly pinioned and thus were effectually prevented from any interference on their part, while another portion seized Whitaker.

During this scene, the other prisoners remained overcome with fear, and profoundly quiet. Several shots were fired during the melee. The prisoners were immediately hurried into a carriage, and driven rapidly away to the rooms of the committee.—In an incredibie short space of time, ropes were received through the two blocks that hung from beams projecting from the front of the rooms of the committee over the doors in the second story, and the two ends were taken inside the rooms. Nooses were made at the end of each, and in a minute the two prisoners were seen led to the door in their shirt sleeves; the ropes were adjusted around their necks, and in an instant they were jerked simultaneously into the air, until their necks struck the blocks.—They descended a little distance, and were again jerked up to the blocks, causing them to swing violently to and fro; their arms were pinioned to their side, but McKenzie's hand being free, he caught the rope by which he was elevated, in his left hand; he was lowered for an instant, causing him to loose his grasp, and all was over. As they were launched into eternity, a tremendous shout of satisfaction went up to the air; all seemed to be conducted with the utmost order, and according to a pre-arranged plan, and there was no confusion, no halting or hesitating. When they had been hanged about half an hour, Mr. Samuel Brannon came the to open door in the second story of the committee's building, and briefly addressed the crowd, informing them that the prisoners had confessed their guilt, and acknowledged that they deserved death, but affirmed that they would not have been led to pursue the course which had ended at the gallows, had it not been for the weakness and corruption of the authorities.—He trusted that the committee would be supported by the citizens when they did right, and would receive their frowns when they acted wrong. No innocent man need fear. It was no gratification to take the life of a fellow being, and in no case would they do it unless proof of guilt was beyond cavil.

He was followed by Dr. Robinson, from an elevation on the wharf, but his speech could only be heard but a short distance.

The coroner was sent for towards sunset, by the Committee, to hold an inquest on the bodies. At sunset the bodies were lowered, and life being extinct they were taken into the Committee rooms, and thence conveyed to the California Engine House, where a jury was empanneled. The jury after deliberate consideration, rendered the verdict that Samuel Whitaker and Robert McKenzie came to their death by being hanged by the neck, thereby producing a strangulation, by the act of a body of citizens styling themselves the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, on the afternoon of Sunday, August 24th, at about three o'clock, in front of the Vigilance Committee Rooms, on Pratt street, from the second story thereof. Signed by the jury and Edward Gallagher, coroner.

From Oregon we learn that Dr. H. Dart, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, had concluded important treaties with ten tribes of Indians.

Mrs. Gaines, wife of the Gov. of Oregon, was accidentally killed, on the 13th, by being run over by a team.

MISTRESS OF THE SEAS.—The London Shipping Gazette has this paragraph, in the course of an article upon the future of America:

"We have no desire, at present, to enter upon any question of disputed policy; but we wish to record our opinion, that the empire of the seas must, before long, be ceded to America; its preserving enterprise, its great commerce, and its accruing wealth, are certain to secure this prize; nor will England be in a situation to dispute it with her. Without this crowning capital to its power, the onward march of the United States to what we believe will be overwhelming greatness, might not be so speedily accomplished; but America, as mistress of the ocean, must overstride the civilized world."

News by Telegraph and Mail.

By SPEED'S LINE—Office in Williams' Block, State Street.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6th.

Richmond Thomas, an apprentice in the Richmond Dispatch office, was stabbed and killed by another boy named Wm. Cadlipp, formely of Baltimore, who escaped. They had a difficulty in the theatre.

ST. LOUIS, October 6.

An experiment was made on Saturday evening with the fire annihilator, on a two story frame building erected for the occasion. The building was filled with combustible materials, well saturated with turpentine. The experiment was a failure. Another experiment will be made in the course of this week. Mismanagement is stated to be the cause of the failure. Upwards of 2000 persons were present.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—An unsuccessful experiment with the Fire Annihilator took place here to-day. Mismanagement is said to have caused it, and another experiment is to be made.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 7.

We have but few returns from Georgia—they are chiefly in favor of the Union Ticket. In Bibb county the States' Right candidate is elected by a majority of about 50 votes. Fort Valley Precinct, Houston county, gives the Union ticket 85 majority. In Marietta, Cobb, Union had 81 majority. Rome Precinct, Floyd county, gives the Union ticket 62 majority. Griffin Precinct, Pike county, gives the Union candidate 83 majority. In DeKalb county Cobb has polled 989 votes, giving him, so far, a majority of 108, and two precincts to be heard from.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 6.

The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Monitor* of the 2d says John Kirby, an old respected citizen was shot in the Court House there on the 30th September. Kirby had procured the indictment of F. P. Hall, for wounding him in April, and during the proceedings a quarrel ensued.—Kirby drew a pistol which a bystander attempted to take from him, and in the struggle it went off, and passed through Kirby's thigh, causing almost instant death.

Kirby's son, supposing that Hall shot his father, fired at him, but missed, and hit a juryman in the leg. The Judge ordered the Sheriff to arrest Hall, when he surrendered, and delivered up a loaded pistol.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.

The N. O. Bulletin mentions a report that Jefferson Davis has withdrawn his acceptance of the nomination for Governor of Mississippi—he being seriously ill at his residence. The report also says that he has resigned his Senatorship.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8.

The Methodist Church on Brooke street, with a number of frame buildings, was consumed by fire last evening. Loss supposed to be $50,000.

During an affray near Gallatin, Tennessee, a man named McElrath stabbed Robert Peyton, brother of Bailie Peyton, to the heart, causing instant death.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 8.

Returns from 27 counties show a majority for Cobb and the Union party, of nearly 5000. There is no doubt that Cobb has carried the State by about 13,000 majority.

The Congressional delegation will stand 6 Union men and 2 secessionists.

Returns for the Legislature show the election of at least three-fourths of the Union candidates.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.—Dr. Ashbel Smith, of Texas, now in Europe, publishes a letter in the London Times, giving an account of the origin and development, since so disastrously terminated. Among other things he says:

"The movement now in progress, having for its object a change in the political relations of Cuba, originated in that island, and exclusively with the Creole population of Spanish origin; and all of the early steps of that movement, such as the publication of certain articles in American newspapers, the purchase of arms and munitions, and the enlisting of volunteers in different parts of the United States for the purpose of carrying into effect the revolutionary attempts, were paid for by money raised in Cuba, and contributed for this very purpose by the Creole Spaniards. As to any money that may have been recently collected, as well as expressions of sympathy, and other facts of co-operation on the part of American citizens since the Cuban convulsion has assumed its present magnitude all these, I say, have, in point of fact, nothing to do with the origin of the movement."

POLITICAL CAPITAL.—The whig presses are sadly in want of a little more material to make political capital for Governor Johnston.

They have falsified the records of the State and yet he needs a little more.

They have sold and bound over the National whigs of Pennsylvania to the wooly head party, to catch a few hundred votes, and yet they need a little more.

We think if the leaders would prevail upon the Governor to issue a manifesto, pledging himself, if re-elected, *to stop the putative rot*, he might be able to *come in*.

It would be a movement worthy of the man who *paid the State debt without any help from the people*.

If declared from the stump, it would certainly not turn "my fellow citizens" "against me who now addresses you."

"I INTEND TO VOTE FOR BIGLER, IF I AM A WHIG," Is the closing line of a business letter received by us a few days since. The writer is one of the many thousands who know Wm. Bigler, as a man, who have had business transactions with him, and always found, in private as in public business, a man of principle and high sense of honor. There are many more of the same sort, who will vote for Bigler, although they are whigs, enough, we have no doubt, to make quite a smart majority.—*Keystone.*

THE GOVERNOR CONTRADICTING HIMSELF.—In his stump speeches and electioneering proclamation, Gov. Johnston claims to have paid off over six hundred thousand dollars of the public debt. Well, if the Governor has paid off this amount why does he ask for as much money to pay the interest on this debt in 1851, as he did in 1850? In Governor Johnston's last annual message, Executive Documents, page 7, the estimate for interest on loans for 1850, was $2,005,000, Estimate for 1851, on same page, $2,005,000. It is really strange that as much money would be wanting to pay interest in 1851 as in 1850, if the debt had been reduced as the Governor represents.

☞ Some two years since, at least, a man in Pike county, was tried for the crime of murder, convicted and sentenced to be hung. Since that time, Gov. Johnston has neglected to either sign his deathwarrant, pardon him, or commute his sentence.—For over two years the prisoner has languished in his gloomy dungeon, ignorant of his final fate. The Governor in failing to act in the matter, appears to us to be guilty of the most palpable neglect of duty.

TO DENTISTS.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT has just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of TEETH, Foils and Dentist Findings, which he offers to sell at eastern prices

Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of the Erie Academy commenced on Monday last, under the charge of

J. A. HASTINGS, A. M., Principal.
O. D. HENDRYX, Teacher in the English Department.
Miss S. A. KIMM, Teacher in the Young Ladies Department.

Terms per Quarter.

Primary Branches,	$2 00
Higher English Branches,	3 00
Languages,	4 00

JOHN GALBRAITH, Prest.

MURRAY WHALLON, Sec'y.
Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 3t31

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just returned from New York with a large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which were purchased within a few days past for Cash, and owing to the great panic in the money market at a great sacrifice to the importers and manufacturers. We are prepared to give the public the benefit of our purchases at a small advance. They do not boast of the quality or the cheapness, but would invite a comparison of quality and prices, and are satisfied none will go away dissatisfied. GEO. SELDEN & SON

Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

BAY STATE SHAWLS.—The place to purchase Shawls cheap is at No. 8 Cheapside. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED—Nineteen Male School Teachers to teach for four months in Millcreek tp. The School Directors will meet at the Millcreek House, Eagle Village, on Saturday the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of examining teachers.

J. K. CADWELL, Sec'y.

Millcreek, Oct. 4, 1851. 3t31

BUTTER and Cheese Tryers, at Erie. Aug. 9 RUFUS REED'S. 13

LOOKING GLASSES.—A good assortment at the cheap store of LOWRY, BROWN & Co's.

ON THE CASH SYSTEM.

Having Tried it, We find it Works Well.

BELIEVING the Cash System the only true system of doing business, the undersigned has adopted it, and finds it working well both for himself and customers, as it has enabled him to purchase his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

at extreemly low rates, consequently he will be able to furnish his customers and the public at corresponding prices. All in want of any thing in his line are respectfully invited to examine his elegant assortment of

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!

Consisting of Black, Blue Black, Brown, Green and Drab Broadcloths, and Cassimeres of various patterns. Also

Silk, Satin, Worsted & Woollen Vests & Vesting!

All of which were purchased in New York for CASH, and are now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him that he continues to manufacture in a

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if "old things have not become new" at the *old* stand of the subscriber. JAMES LYTLE.

Erie, Sept. 26, 1851. 20

Circular to the Ladies and Gentlemen.

AMONG the thousand inventions that are daily being brought before the public in this age of improvement, one more, and not the least, has made its appearance, designed expressly for your benefit. In introducing to you

LYON'S HATHAIRON,

Having been awarded the Premium at the New York and Michigan State Fairs as being the best article offered for the restoration of the Hair and to keep it from falling off. One trial will prove to you more satisfactory than hundreds of certificates from persons you never heard of, living away down east. Try it, and judge for yourselves. There is no humbug about this; but it is an article that is every day used by hundreds of families, to their entire satisfaction. There is nothing in its composition that is in the least injurious to the hair; on the contrary, it will leave your hair in a healthy state, and effectually destroys dandruff, leaving the hair, under its application, always

CLEAN, SOFT AND GLOSSY,

dressed in any style. It is invaluable for its beautifying and invigorating qualities, imparting to the hair the fragrance of the most delightful flowers. For the toilet it is unequaled. Try it, Ladies and Gentlemen, and if you find it answers your expectations, the proprietor would be happy to receive your patronage and assistance in introducing it to your friends. Also,

LYON'S EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER,

For Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nervous and Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Nausea, &c.

The great advantage of the Fluid extract, or Essence of Jamaica Ginger is, that in a very concentrated form, it contains all the above principles, without any of the inert matter, which makes it much more agreeable to the stomach, and at the same time more palatable. Try a single bottle of either, and if not satisfactory our Agents are authorized to return the money in every instance.

Orders from Dealers supplied at the usual discount, by addressing THOMAS & RUST, New York.

For Carter & Brother, Druggists, Erie. 6m21

Musical Academy.

THE institute will be opened in a few days at his rooms, 4 doors east of the Erie Bank, as soon as the names of Fifty subscribers are obtained. Terms—$6 for one person, $10 for families containing six persons, per year, invariably in advance. Five lessons will be given every Saturday, either of which pupils may attend. Hours of study from 7 A. M. to 9, from 10 to 12, from 1 P. M. to 3, from 4 to 6, from 7 evening to 9. The ladies may select one of these lessons for themselves, thus enabling all to attend without inconvenience. This unparalled low price of tuition brings instruction within the reach of all. The hours will be occupied in the following manner:—First, vocal exercises—second, lectures on every thing connected with music, (history of music, including the news of musical matters)—third, rudiments of music, with explanations on the black board, for on an instrument—fourth, sacred music, with accompaniments on the Melodeon — All persons wishing to subscribe, will find me, at the above named rooms. WM. WILLING.

Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. tf31

3000 YARDS of Ginghams, just received and for sale by Sept 29. C. M. TIBBALS.

ERIE COUNTY

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c. against loss by fire, and think it would be for the interest of the citizens of Erie county to insure with them pany, as they are acquainted with the officers, in preference to foreign companies that they know little about.

DIRECTORS.

C. M. Tibbals,	Wm. F. Rindernecht,
J. H. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
J. C. Marshall,	William Beaty,
J. H. Fullerton,	J. H. Haynes,
Harley Sherman,	George Selden,
J. D. Clark, James D. Dunlap	N. W. Russell

SMITH JACKSON, Pre-ident.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

R. J. SIBLEY, Secretary.
WALLACE SHERMAN, Agent.

☞ The Office of the Company, is now at the Register and Recorder's office Erie, Sept 4 1851.—17

LAMPS.

A FINE lot. Also, Globes, Chimneys, just received, and for sale cheap at STOCKTON'S.

Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

A PERFECT SAFEGUARD AGAINST

QUACKERY.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED;

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A COPY,

OR FIVE COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR;

DR LA CROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE, entitled, A Physiological View of Marriage—a popular treatise on the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, arising from genital diseases in both sexes, with upwards of 125 colored and plain lithographic and engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs, their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries produced in them by solitary habits, excesses and infection, causes, symptoms and baneful effects of Venereal diseases, together with plain directions for the perfect cure of syphilis, gleet, stricture, &c., without mercury.

Containing about thirty rods of ground more or less. Also a certain lot bounded north Basin, east by land of Baily, and south by the highway, and west by the land of William Warner, containing forty rods of land more or less and a War house thereon; also a certain other piece of land, bounded north and east by the other lands of said William Monroe, dec'd, south by the lands of Horace Hall, and west by the Meadville road, containing about two-thirds of an acre of land, and having thereon a Dwelling House.

TERMS.—One fourth on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest on the whole sum and ally to be paid with each instalment, to be secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

HORACE HALL, Administrator of the Estate of Cranesville Sept. 20.—3t19 William Monroe, dec'd.

THE JEW'S HARP!

In Erie's fair City at the Store of the Jew,
Is kept everything cheap, pretty and new;
To be convinced what we say is really true
Give us a call, then you'll never say no.

Silks, figured, plain and Satin de Chenes,
Alpaccas, Merlinoes and Muslin de Laines,
Mulls, Cambrics and splendidly embroidered robes,
Wrought in figures the most beautiful, various in modes.

Lace Capes, Undersleeves, Belts, Collars and Cuffs,
Together with a large assortment of fancy stuffs,
A large and splendid lot of Bay State Shawls—
Ladies we're happy to receive all of your calls.

We have Dress Goods of all colors, blue, scarlet and brown,
As pretty and cheap as can be had in the town;
An assortment of Poplins, plain, changeable, watered and plaid.
Far prettier and cheaper than any where else in the city can be had.

We have a fine lot of Hosiery and gloves—again,
We have Lawns and Laces, both dotted and plain,
With Insertings and Edgings, Cambric, Cotton and Lisle, Style,
Which cannot be excelled in beauty of patterns, cheapness and

We would also notice our importation of Wine, [Rine.
The pure juice of the grape, grown on the sunny banks of the
Free from all drugs and poisonous dyes—
None can its excellence know until it be tries.

We would advise our friends of its excellence to partake,
Not merely as a beverage, but for the "stomach's sake,"
For which sake it is good and certainly can do you no harm,
In its purity consists its chief and great charm.

To make quick sales for small profits we certainty are willing,
Unlike our neighbors we wait not for big profits and the slow shilling,
The nimble sixpence principle is ours—by it we abide—
By it our goods we sell and let them slide.

Now I do not want this community to be taken by surprise,
Or to think I am trying to pull wool over their eyes;
Or that I am at all inclined to be funny,
In saying I sell goods very cheap for the money.

Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. M. KOCH.

Iron! Iron!! Iron!!!

I am now receiving as large and well assorted stock of Iron as can be found west of Albany. It was bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold for the same at prices that defy competition. Also, a large stock of Nails and Spikes, at unusually low figures. RUFUS REED,

Erie, Sept. 27. 20 No. 9—Reed House

Sugars! Sugars!!

I AM now receiving a large stock of Sugars, which have just been purchased at very low figures in New York for cash, and will be sold proportionably low for cash or ready pay.

I am also receiving a large supply of Teas, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, &c., &c. I invite the attention of those wishing to purchase and say I think I can offer as good inducements as any house in this city. JOHN C. BEEBE.

Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. 6m19

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE price of Oysters this Fall and Winter at the Merchant's Exchange, will be—

One dozen stewed,	31 cents.
Half " "	20 "
One dozen fried,	31 "
Half " "	20 "
One dozen raw,	25 "
Half " "	12½ "

☞ Oysters by the Keg or Can on hand at all times during the Fall and Winter. W. H. HARRIS, superintendant.

Erie, Sept. 29, 1851. 18

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Water Power and Saw Mill, at the North slope of the Summit, in Crawford county on the Erie Extension Canal, surrounded by the finest timber in the county, and a good location for a Grist Mill, will be sold at a great bargain. LUMBER or CANAL BONDS will be taken in payment.

Sept. 20, 1851. M. B. LOWRY.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing in the mercantile business between the subscribers, under the firm of Lowry, Brown & Co., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to Bennett & Co., who are to settle all claims against it.

BENNETT & CO.
Erie, Sept 27.—20 M. B. LOWRY.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS, just received at the store of COMPTON HAVERSTICK & CO.

DRESS Trimmings and Buttons at April 24. JACKSON'S.

EXTRACTS.—Preston & Merrill's extracts of Lemon and Vanilla, for sale by E. J. STEBBETT & SON.

NEW WHOLESALE

GROCERY STORE,

AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

THE subscriber having leased the Store No 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lowry, Bennett & Chester, is receiving direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that from his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him with their patronage, Goods

As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New-York.

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of expense attended in getting goods to this city. Being determined to make his business **Exclusively Wholesale**, will confine himself to selling by the Package, if he can be sustained in so doing He will be happy at all times to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel keepers and others in the trade. The following will comprise a portion of his stock, viz:

New Orleans, Porto Rico & Cuba Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White, and Yellow Coffee do. Porto Rico, Muscovado, & Cuba Molasses. S. H. Syrup, in bbl. or hhd.; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee; Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Anderson's loose chewing, and papers, also loose and assorted size pap Smoking; Black and Yellow Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars; Raisins, in whole half and quarter Boxes; Currants, Figs, Pimento Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, pure Ginger; Pepper sauce, Ground Pepper; Pimento, Cassia and Coffee in lb. and 1-4 lb. papers; Powder, in whole, half, and quarter kegs, Shot, Lead, Nuts of different kinds; No. 1 Pale, Excelsior, and Fancy Soap; Refined Elephant and Whale Oil; Sperm, Linseed and Olive do.; Mackerel, No's 1, 2, 3, in whole, half and quarter bbls.; Codfish, Herring and White fish; Paints and Oils; several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey; Old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champaign Wines; London and Philadelphia Porter; together with most kinds and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, and not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

Erie, Sept 20.—19. J. M. SMITH.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Steam Saw Mill, and about four acres of Land attached the reto, situate in the township of Washington, Erie County, two miles from the flourishing village of Edenboro, about fifty rods from the line of the Erie and Edenboro Plank Road.

This offers very great inducements to purchasers at this particular time, the Plank Road has just been let and from the favorable position of the mill it could undoubtedly successfully compete with any other mill in the county for furnishing the plank for the road. The mill is in first rate running order, having an excellent engine, situate in a rich and flourishing country, and having within a short distance an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber.

It will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms to the purchaser. For particulars inquire of J. H. Caiupbell, of Edenboro, or the subscriber in Erie. C. A. CULBERTSON.

September 20, 1851. tf19

HOVER'S INK MANUFACTORY,

Removed to No. 144 Race Street.

Between Fourth and Fifth, opposite Crown Street, Philadelphia.

WHERE the Proprietor is enabled, by increased facilities, to supply the growing demand for Hover's Ink, which its widespread reputation has created.

This Ink is now so well established in the good opinion and confidence of the American Public, that it is scarcely necessary to say anything in its favor, and the manufacturer takes this opportunity so say that the confidence thus secured shall not be abused.

In addition to the various kinds of Writing Ink, he also manufactures *Adamantine Cement* for mending Glass and China, as well as a superior *Hair Dye*; a trial is only necessary to insure its future use, and a *Sanding Wax*, well adapted for Druggists and Bottles, at a very low price, in large or small quantities.

Orders addressed to JOSEPH E HOVER,

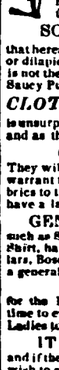
Manufacturer, No 144 Race st. Between 4th & 5th, opposite Crown street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept 20, 1851. 3m19

EUREKA! EUREKA!!

We Have Found it! Found What!!

WHY, that I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. are selling all Goods in their line cheaper than any body, Jew or Gentile, this side of New York. Call at



No. 4, Wright's Block!

and examine their great assortment of

Coats, Pants and Vests,

of the finest materials, of the best fit, and of the most superior workmanship, which are sold at this establishment so cheap that a man will make more by buying than going without. In short their articles are

SOLD AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES

that hereafter there can be no excuse for seedy Coats, soiled Vests or dilapidated Pants. But their stock of Ready Made Clothing is not the the only inducement held out to a "Fat, Ragged and Saucy Public" to give them a call, for their stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

is unsurpassed for variety, Fashion and, above all, Cheapness; and as they have in their employ

One of the Best Cutters in Town,

They will be ready at all times to make Garments to order, and warrant them when done. They have Goods from the finest fabrics to the coarsest, so that every one can be suited. They have a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Shirts from the finest Quality to the Coarsest Hickory Shirt, handkerchiefs, gloves, collars, scarfs, under garments, collars, Bosoms, together with every thing in our line. We have a general assortment of

Ladies Fashionable Goods

for the Fall and Winter trade. We have neither room nor time to enumerate styles or speak of quality, but will just say to Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

IT IS NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS,

and if the prices don't suit we'll endeavor to make them, for we wish to sell and are determined not to be undersold. Don't forget the location, No. 4, Wright's Block.

Erie, Sept. 2?, 1851. 19

Administrator's Sale.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Erie, will be sold by Public Vendue on the premises on Friday the thirty-first day of October next, commencing at ten o'clock A. M., the following described pieces and lots of ground, situate in Cranesville, in the township of Elk Creek, in the County of Erie, and described as follows: A certain lot of ground, bounded north by the Basin, East by lot of George Pomeroy, south by the highway, and west by the canal, and having thereon a House &c Containing about thirty rods of ground more or less. Also a certain lot bounded north Basin, east by land of Baily, and south by the highway, and west by the land of William Warner, containing forty rods of land more or less and a War house thereon; also a certain other piece of land, bounded north and east by the other lands of said William Monroe, dec'd, south by the lands of Horace Hall, and west by the Meadville road, containing about two-thirds of an acre of land, and having thereon a Dwelling House.

TERMS.—One fourth on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest on the whole sum and ally to be paid with each instalment, to be secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

HORACE HALL, Administrator of the Estate of Cranesvill Sept. 20.—3t19 William Monroe, dec'd.

THE JEW'S HARP!

In Erie's fair City at the Store of the Jew,
Is kept everything cheap, pretty and new;
To be convinced what we say is really true
Give us a call, then you'll never say no.

Silks, figured, plain and Satin de Chenes,
Alpaccas, Merlinoes and Muslin de Laines,
Mulls, Cambrics and splendidly embroidered robes,
Wrought in figures the most beautiful, various in modes.

Lace Capes, Undersleeves, Belts, Collars and Cuffs,
Together with a large assortment of fancy stuffs,
A large and splendid lot of Bay State Shawls—
Ladies we're happy to receive all of your calls.

We have Dress Goods of all colors, blue, scarlet and brown,
As pretty and cheap as can be had in the town;
An assortment of Poplins, plain, changeable, watered and plaid.
Far prettier and cheaper than any where else in the city can be had.

We have a fine lot of Hosiery and gloves—again,
We have Lawns and Laces, both dotted and plain,
With Insertings and Edgings, Cambric, Cotton and Lisle, Style,
Which cannot be excelled in beauty of patterns, cheapness and

We would also notice our importation of Wine, [Rine.
The pure juice of the grape, grown on the sunny banks of the
Free from all drugs and poisonous dyes—
None can its excellence know until it be tries.

We would advise our friends of its excellence to partake,
Not merely as a beverage, but for the "stomach's sake,"
For which sake it is good and certainly can do you no harm,
In its purity consists its chief and great charm.

To make quick sales for small profits we certainty are willing,
Unlike our neighbors we wait not for big profits and the slow shilling,
The nimble sixpence principle is ours—by it we abide—
By it our goods we sell and let them slide.

Now I do not want this community to be taken by surprise,
Or to think I am trying to pull wool over their eyes;
Or that I am at all inclined to be funny,
In saying I sell goods very cheap for the money.

Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. M. KOCH.

Iron! Iron!! Iron!!!

I am now receiving as large and well assorted stock of Iron as can be found west of Albany. It was bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold for the same at prices that defy competition. Also, a large stock of Nails and Spikes, at unusually low figures. RUFUS REED,

Erie, Sept. 27. 20 No. 9—Reed House

Sugars! Sugars!!

I AM now receiving a large stock of Sugars, which have just been purchased at very low figures in New York for cash, and will be sold proportionably low for cash or ready pay.

I am also receiving a large supply of Teas, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, &c., &c. I invite the attention of those wishing to purchase and say I think I can offer as good inducements as any house in this city. JOHN C. BEEBE.

Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. 6m19

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE price of Oysters this Fall and Winter at the Merchant's Exchange, will be—

One dozen stewed,	31 cents.
Half " "	20 "
One dozen fried,	31 "
Half " "	20 "
One dozen raw,	25 "
Half " "	12½ "

☞ Oysters by the Keg or Can on hand at all times during the Fall and Winter. W. H. HARRIS, superintendant.

Erie, Sept. 29, 1851. 18

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Water Power and Saw Mill, at the North slope of the Summit, in Crawford county on the Erie Extension Canal, surrounded by the finest timber in the county, and a good location for a Grist Mill, will be sold at a great bargain. LUMBER or CANAL BONDS will be taken in payment.

Sept. 20, 1851. M. B. LOWRY.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing in the mercantile business between the subscribers, under the firm of Lowry, Brown & Co., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to Bennett & Co., who are to settle all claims against it.

BENNETT & CO.
Erie, Sept 27.—20 M. B. LOWRY.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS, just received at the store of COMPTON HAVERSTICK & CO.

DRESS Trimmings and Buttons at April 24. JACKSON'S.

EXTRACTS.—Preston & Merrill's extracts of Lemon and Vanilla, for sale by E. J. STEBBETT & SON.

Administrator's Sale.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Erie, will be sold by Public Vendue on the premises on Friday the thirty-first day of October next, commencing at ten o'clock A. M., the following described pieces and lots of ground, situate in Cranesville, in the township of Elk Creek, in the County of Erie, and described as follows: A certain lot of ground, bounded north by the Basin, East by lot of George Pomeroy, south by the highway, and west by the canal, and having thereon a House &c Containing about thirty rods of ground more or less. Also a certain lot bounded north Basin, east by land of Baily, and south by the highway, and west by the land of William Warner, containing forty rods of land more or less and a War house thereon; also a certain other piece of land, bounded north and east by the other lands of said William Monroe, dec'd, south by the lands of Horace Hall, and west by the Meadville road, containing about two-thirds of an acre of land, and having thereon a Dwelling House.

TERMS.—One fourth on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest on the whole sum and ally to be paid with each instalment, to be secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

HORACE HALL, Administrator of the Estate of Cranesvill Sept. 20.—3t19 William Monroe, dec'd.

NEW WHOLESALE

GROCERY STORE,

AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

THE subscriber having leased the Store No 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lowry, Bennett & Chester, is

Cuba and the Consul.

We copy the following from the Boston Post:

The anti-Cuban presses in the United States have not been able to fix upon Lopez any stain of bad faith or of cowardice. Nor have they been able to show that the liberators had any but honorable motives. The putting to death of wounded liberators, and of the guard left by Lopez to take care of them and Spanish wounded; the putting to death of American surgeons who were dividing their care between the wounded on both sides; and the perpetration of barbarous atrocities upon the dying and dead by the Spanish rabble at Havana, are charges ineffaceably fixed upon the Spaniards.

From a letter dated Havana, Sept. 16:—

"Seven additional prisoners were brought here the night before last; one of them had been terribly ill-treated, having been bayonetted nine times in the back, because he did not move as fast along the roads as the soldiers required him to do, being wounded in the feet; another, who had delivered himself up to three peasants, was struck from behind by one of them, with a large knife, the blow being aimed at his throat, took him across the left eye, and laid it completely open. The poor fellow made a desperate struggle for life and succeeded in despatching one of the three wretches, when the other two fled. After suffering dreadfully for more than a week, the maggots having got into the wound, he at length fell in with a humane negro, who assisted him to dress his wounds, and gave him something to eat, and finally conducted him to the head quarters of the commanding officer of the district of Bahia Honda, who had his case duly attended to."

Extract from a Havana letter of Sept. 17:—

"Mrs. Downer, arrived on the Cherokee, yesterday, from New Orleans, in the hope of rescuing her only son, who is one of the survivors of the expedition. She brought letters to several influential persons here, and among others, one to the bishop, who promised everything in his power, but her son had already left in the Isabel la Catholica for Spain.—The bishop informed her, among other things, that at his intercession, the Captain General had determined upon shooting only 18 out of the 50, and that had the American Consul called upon his excellency, and pressed the matter, thirty-two lives would have been saved;—but a commission from the Catalans having learned that such was his Excellency's intention, waited upon him and stated that unless the whole fifty were executed, the Spaniards would not be satisfied."

Mr. Thrasher, owner of the *Faro Industrial*, the most successful newspaper in Havana, which was suppressed the other night by a police officer, backed by five men with muskets, is an American, who has mastered the Spanish language completely.—The paper never published anything against the government; in fact it could not publish anything, for the censorship is so rigid, that all articles are seen in proof before the paper appears. No reason is assigned for stopping the press; nor was the proprietor allowed even a copy of the order of the Governor General. Mr. Thrasher was instantly and suddenly deprived of his property without a why or wherefore.

☞ Lopez was no uncommon man; much less was he a man of sordid motives and mean ambitions. He was over sanguine, like most of his countrymen; he did not anticipate and provide for all the contingencies which were indispensable to the success of such an enterprise in the nineteenth century, and he may be chargeable with a criminal indifference to the value of human life, in taking such terrible risks as every one but himself felt and saw he was taking. But he risked more himself than any one else did. He knew that the Spanish Government had set a higher price upon his head than they would pay for that of any other person in their whole empire, and that he had no security for the future but success.

He died, as he lived, like a hero and a gentleman. Whether the cause of liberty in his unhappy island died with him, remains to be seen. The blood of the patriots is the seed of freedom, and we feel we should dishonor our American ancestry and the country whose independence their heroism achieved, if we did not deeply sympathize with the Creoles, in Cuba, in the death of Lopez their champion and martyr, and if we did not continue to hope that from his grave would rise at no distant day the Washington by whom the cause of freedom in Cuba may be conducted to a more auspicious issue.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

MYSTERIOUS.—*We are informed that a negro boy* last week found, in a body of woods belonging to Col. Hurt, of Culpepper county, a pair of boots, in which, after taking them home and attempting to put them on, were discovered some bones of human feet. Dr. Welford being informed of the fact, went, in company with the boy and some gentleman, to the woods, and there discovered the remaining bones of a human skeleton, with the exception of one of the arm bones. In the search, a pocket book, containing a large roll of bank notes and a letter, were also discovered, not far from the skeleton. The notes however, were so much mutilated and injured by long exposure to the weather, that their value could not be ascertained, though supposed by the bulk to be of large amount. The letter was also too much defaced to ascertain to whom it was directed. Portions of his coat, which was of fine material, were also found. No clue has yet been had to lead to the identity of the person, or the circumstances by which he came to his end.—*Warrenton (Va.) Whig.*

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY, VIA DUNKIRK

and the Erie Railroad, connecting with first class steamers on Lake Erie, the Michigan, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroads, and steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania canals.

TRAINS LEAVE DUNKIRK AS FOLLOWS.

1st. Morning Express Train at 6 A. M.
2d. Morning Mail Train at 9 A. M.
3d. Evening Express Train at 6 P. M.

Fare from Dunkirk to New York, $8 00.
Second Class Fare will be given in a few days.

The Express Freight and Cattle Train leaves Dunkirk daily at 4 A. M., to which a Passenger Car is attached, for the accommodation of way passengers and Drovers.

Particular attention paid to the shipment of Stock and Freight of every description. The Train leaving 24 feet wide leaves this route great advantages over narrow Roads, in the transportation of stock and all other freight.

Additional Trains will be put in commission in a very short time.

Freight Tariffs distributed, giving full particulars in regard to the prices of Freight.

Freight carefully shipped at Dunkirk, and each of the following Freight stations: Forestville, Smith's Mills, Dayton, Cattaraugus, Little Valley, Great Valley, Allegany, Olean, Hinsdale, Cuba, and all other eastern stations.

J. KOTTFIGHAM, Agent. C. MINOT, Sup't.
Dunkirk, May 30, 1851. tf3.

OLD Ohio Whiskey—50 barrels just received by LAIRD & RUST.

JEWELRY

IN great variety at Loomis & Co's, embracing Ladies and Gents Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Pencils and Pens, Ladies' Cuff Pins, Bracelets, and other desirable articles, all warranted as represented. Call in—no charge for showing. June 28.

NEW AND USEFUL.

WASHING DAY BANISHED.—EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP

BY which a large washing can be done in one-third less time, trouble and expense than with any other Soap known. It can be used with soft or hard water, cold or warm. Will remove Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink or stains from goods without the least injury either to the goods or the hands. For sale by
Erie, June 21, 1851. CARTER & BROTHER.

Cheap Hardware Store.

I AM receiving a large and well selected stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware as was ever brought to this market, and it will be sold at a small advance, as I do business on the Cash system only. Those wishing anything pertaining to Hardware can save money by calling at the Cheap Hardware Store. Among my stock can be found iron both round and square, from 3-16 to 3 inches, flat bar from 2 to 12 inches, hoop, band, scroll, oval and half oval, of all sizes, Sable nail rods, English and American blister steel, axel arms, springs, ground boxes, malable castings, brass bands, anvils, vises, smith's bellows, dirt picks, crowbars, mattocks, grub hoes, coil, log, trace, halter, dog and jack chains, spikes both wrought and cut; from four to eight inches, nails from 2d to 40d, also fence, floor, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes, butts and hinges of all kinds and sizes; gate latches, mill, crosscut and circular saws, friction rollers, shovels, spades, hoes, sythes, snaths, forks and a good assortment of mechanics tools, &c., &c.,
Erie, May, 3d 1851. RUFUS REED, No. 3, Reed House.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ERIE BANK IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.

THE Stockholders of this Bank give notice that they intend to apply to the next Legislature for a renewal of the Charter, with the same Capital, and with its present title, location and privileges. By order of the Board of Directors.
Erie, Aug. 20, 1851. 4m15 C. MSPARREN, Cashier

SWEDISH LEECHES.—A fine lot just received by Express, and will be kept constantly on hand by
Erie, Sept. 6. J. H. BURTON & CO.

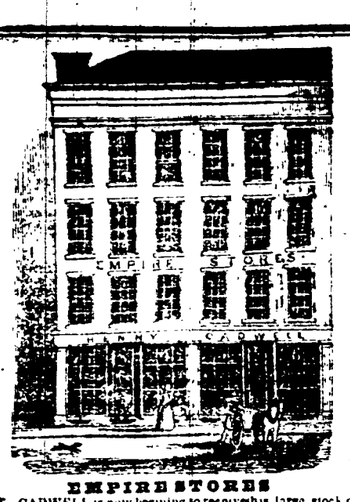
ONCE MORE.

I ASK those who are indebted to me to call and pay. I hope this call will be heeded by those who have neglected the first.
Erie, Sept. 6. J. H. BURTON.

Tanners Oil.

THE subscriber has on hand and will be regularly receiving from his son at Mackinaw a supply of pure Fish Oil of the best quality, and which he will sell at reduced rates by the bbl. or gallon. Leather manufacturers will find it for their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Erie, Sept 6, 1851. R. O. HULBURT.

CASH FOR FLAX SEED will be paid at our Drug Store No. 5 Reed House. J. R. BURTON & CO.



EMPIRE STORES

H. CADWELL is now beginning to receive his large stock of Silks, Fancy, Plain and Staple

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.,

just purchased while the pause in the money market was at its height. I am now prepared to offer Coffee by the Bag, Sugar by the Barrel Brown Sheeting by the Piece or Bale, and all other Dry Goods by the Piece or Package, Iron by the hundred or ton, Hardware by the package Nails by the keg, and all other goods in the same manner at prices that cannot be beat by any Eastern Jobber, and retail prices will be made to correspond. I have the largest stock of Dress Goods, all new and beautiful styles, that *was ever opened for public inspection, and for Cash the* price shall suit the buyer. Knowing the fine taste of the Ladies of this vicinity, I know the goods must suit.
Erie, Aug. 20, 1851. 19

EMPIRE AGAIN.

Keep it before the People that the Empires are not to be Undersold.

I HAVE just received the Agency of two of the largest Iron and Nail Manufactories in the Union. Prices are therefore reduced below anything ever heard of. Farmers lift up your heads; a Barrel of Flour will purchase more Nails and Iron that it would a year ago. We will sell Bar Iron as low as 2½cts. per pound, Iron all round for Waggons, including Sweeds, at 3½cts. Nails, some sizes as low as 3½cts. by the keg. Those prices are 10 per cent below Buffalo. When those prices can be matched I will try again. The above are for cash. Just receiving a large stock of Shelf Hardware, Shdlery Hardware, Buggy Trimmings, Chains, Anvils, Vises, Bellows, and Mechanics' Tools of all kinds at low rates; also Rubber Belting.
H. CADWELL.
Erie, Sept. 13, 1851. 18

SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY.!
SAVE LABOR!

WILSON'S Chinese Lustral Washing Fluid, for washing in hard or soft Water. This Fluid is the best preparation known for washing cotton, linen, or woolen cloths, for removing greese or tar, for cleaning floors or paint, for destroying bed bugs and other vermin, for sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.
Aug 23. 15

Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 120 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $3000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

130 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $28 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm.

77 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in LeBoeuff township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $2000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hill side, good for grain or grass.

75 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $60 per acre.

30 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 2000, in Wayne township—price $750.

94 acres of wild land in Le Boeuff tp—price $3 per acre.

Also, a large number of In Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie. WILSON KING.
Feb 26, 1851. 42 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

PORTABLE FURNACES.—We have just received New Patterns for several sizes of these fuel-saving articles for summer use, and are prepared to furnish customers with a superior article. A few on hand ready for use. SENNETT & CO.
May 31. 3

NAILS!—A large lot of first quality Nails, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices for Cash, at the Erie Steam Foundry.
SENNETT & CO.
May 31. 2

TEAS.—Fresh Green and black Teas, only six weeks from Canton; some Green Tea for 50c. per pound, good.
Erie June 7. C. M. TIBBALS.

TAR, Pitch and Rosin constantly on hand and for sale by [3] R. T. S. & SON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM BEATTY & M. SANFORD have this day formed a copartnership as Bankers and Collection and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of M. SANFORD & CO. Office in "Beaty's Block," between State and Peach streets, Public Square.
Erie, Jan. Jan 1, 1851. n41

YEAST POWDER, a superior article, for sale by
June 21 6 D. S. CLARK.

OILS.—Hyoscianus, Ergot and Croton at CARTER'S.

EXTRACTS of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Nutmeg, Bitter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Orange Flour, Cochineal and Nectarine, for sale by D. S. CLARK.
June 21. 6

100 BAGS SHOT just received and for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SONS.
June 21, 1851. 6

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank, to be located in the City of Erie, Erie County, Pa., with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to three hundred thousand dollars, and that the individual liability clause will be inserted in the Charter of said Bank.

J. H. Fullerton,	J. C. Marshall,	Smith Jackson,
Henry Sewell,	C. M. Tibbals,	Guy Loomis,
Geo Kellogg,	Wm. Kelley,	Walter Chester,
Thomas H. Sill,	John Galbraith,	A. Beebe,
	W. M. Gallagher.	

Erie, Pa., June 21, 1851.

PEACH WATER.—Preston & Merrill's Peach Water for flavoring Custards, Cakes, &c., for sale by R. T. S. & SON.

CORN STARCH for sale by
Erie, June 7. R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. In the above stock may be found almost every variety of Gentlemen and Ladies Dress Goods; Ladies and Children's Shoes, a variety of styles and qualities. They invite their old customers and those attending to purchase, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Erie, June 14.—3 JAMES HUGHES & CO.

THOMPSON & GRANT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Are happy to inform their clients, that although hastily ejected by fire from their office, on the morning of the first inst. they are again located and will be happy to serve their clients and friends. Office, three doors north of the Public Square, over Zimmerly's store, opposite the one previously occupied by them.

Mr. Grant is Commissioner for the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Michigan, and Pension and Bounty Land Agent. April 2.

TEAS! TEAS!!

J. W. & E. W. Corlies, No. 69 Pearl St. N. Y.

IMPORTERS and wholesale dealers in GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, of all descriptions suited to the Country Trade.

Are also receiving from the best manufacturers a full assortment of TOBACCO, of the most approved brands, all of which are confidently offered as equal to any in market, and at the lowest cash prices.

Merchants visiting the city would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
New York, August 30, 1851. 3m16

Radway's Ready Relief for Pain.

A CERTAIN cure for Rheumatism, Sore throat, Sprains, Affections of the Spine, Toothache, Tic Doloureux, and all Nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Eruptions of the skin, and Cramps in the stomach. For sale by
Erie, Aug. 2. 12 CARTER & BRO.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ladies and Children's Shoes in great variety. Daily expected a large stock of Groceries Crockery, Wall and Window Paper, Shelf Hardware, etc., which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, at the store of
MOORHEAD & HUGHES
May 24.

WILLOW Wagons, Empire Cabs, Rocking Horses and Wheel barrows, for childrens' use, just received and for sale by
Erie, July 30. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

BAKER'S BROMA, Cocoa and Chocolate, for sale by
Erie, July 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

PRESTON & MERRILL'S Infallible Yeast Powders; also Cal. Soda, for baking purposes, by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

100 BBLS. SALT, just received and for sale by
Erie, July 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

MACKEREL, Shad, White Fish, Trout, and Herring, for sale cheap by W. F. RINDERNECHT

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS
AT LOOMIS & CO.'S,

State St., nearly opposite Empire Stores.

NOW opening, the largest and finest stock of Goods in this line ever offered for sale in Erie, just purchased in N. York embracing all the new styles of rich Jewelry just out. Any one wishing to purchase a splendid watch and chain will have a first rate opportunity for selecting. Not to be understood by any similar establishment in this vicinity. G. LOOMIS & CO.
Erie, June 21.

CALIFORNIA GOLD Manufactured to order at short notice, Gold Rings, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Chains, or anything desired, of any style, at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s
7

Tanners Oil.

625 GALLONS of pure Tanners Oil received and for sale by the bbl. and gallon. D. S. CLARK.
Erie, Sept 6, 1851. 17

New and Popular School Book.

COMPREHENSIVE Summary of Universal History, together with a Biography of Distinguished Persons, to which is appended an epitome of Heathen Mythology, Natural Philosophy, General Astronomy and Physiology; Adopted in the Public Schools of Philadelphia. E. S. JONES & CO. Publishers.
S. W. Corner FOURTH and RACE streets, Philadelphia.

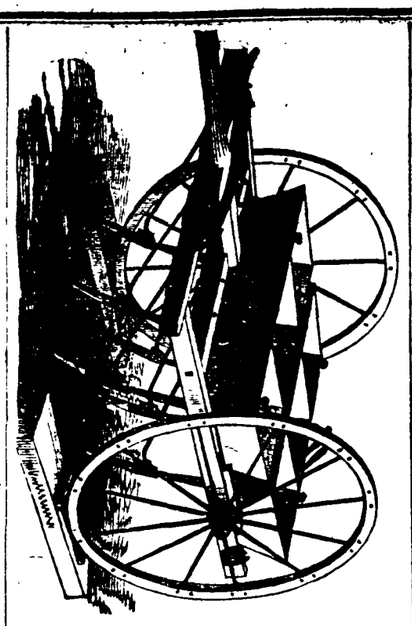
Teachers and School Committees addressing letters to us post paid, will be furnished with copies for examination.

☞ A Full and Complete Assortment of Books and Stationary for sale at the *Lowest Price.*
Philadelphia, May 3, 1851. 1y31

Bardette's Vermifuge Sugar Drops,

FOR the destruction of worms. They contain no calomel or mercury in any form or any deleterious ingredients whatever, and are at once subsitive to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and sure in their operation. Children eat them with great avidity. For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.
Erie, Aug 9. [12] No. 5. Reed House.

SILVER GOODS.—Plain and Threaded Table and Tea Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, etc. of our own manufacture, Silver warranted of the Sterness of Dollars, Engraved in good style by
June 28. 7 G. LOOMIS & CO.



GATLING'S PREMIUM GRAIN DRILL.

THE above figure represents *GATLING'S PREMIUM GRAIN DRILL*, which as regards simplicity and effect, has no equal. The Machine is free from every possible objection, and is put such a Machine as the farmers have long needed and desired. By once passing over the land, it harrows the ground, sows the seed with the most exact regularity and precision, and covers all the seed a good and proper depth, thereby saving much time, labor and seed in planting. The subject of drilling wheat is deservedly attracting much attention at this time, and is fast taking the place of the old imperfect way of sowing broad-cast. It is fast gaining ground and will soon be universally adopted.

One of the many experiments in drilling, made by Charles Noble, Esq., of the State of Delaware, will be given. See the contrast! Mr. Noble says: "Previous to harvest I had five acres carefully measured with the chain and compass, by W. Jenning. The Survey or was present when the wheat was cradled, and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately, and all the grain measured. This experiment showed the following results: The broad-cast sowing had two bushels of seed to the acre, and produced thirty-seven shocks—twenty-seven bushels of Wat. That drilled had one and one-fourth bushels of seed to the acre, and produced forty-five shocks, which threshed out thirty-seven bushels of wheat." Another gentleman, Mr. Frances R. Dittoe, of Perry Co., Ohio, says: "I have, this fall, put in on my farm 45 acres of wheat, with Gatling's Premium Grain Drill, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best drill that I have ever seen. The machine worked altogether to my entire satisfaction. The wheat is now up, with the most perfect regularity, and bids fair for an abundant crop. I used two horses, and put in eight acres per day with no person to assist."

These Machines are now manufactured by the subscriber, who has purchased the Patent, and will be sold very cheap. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine and satisfy themselves.
Erie, Aug. 9.—13 D. S. CLARK, State Steet.

Erie Livery Stable.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they still continue the Livery business at their old stand on State Street, near Third, where Horses and Carriages of all descriptions will be kept in constant readiness for use, and prices to suit the times. Please give us a call. MARTIN & BRIGGS.
Erie, June 14, 1851. 15.

National Series of Standard School Books.

DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

First Lessons in Arithmetic, School Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Practical Geometry.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Bourdon's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Surveying, Ana. Geometry, Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, &c.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy,
do. First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,
do. School Compedium of Nat. Philosophy,
Clark's Elements of Drawing,
Page's elements of Geology,
Hamilton's Elements of Physiology,
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,
McIntire's Astronomy and Globes.

HISTORIES.

Willard's School History,
do. United States and Historical Charts,
do. Universal History and Temple of Time, and Historic Guide.

Sciences of the English Language

Clark's New English Grammar,
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the mind,

ELECUTIONARY WORK.

Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Dialogues, Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, Britton and Sherwood's School Song and Hymn Book.

Fulton and Eastman's System of Penmanship and Book-Keeping, with chirographic Charts and Key.

☞ The above list of books have been prepared with particular reference to the educational improvement of our country. Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to examine these works in reference to their merits and their special adaptation to the public schools and higher Universities of our country. For sale wholesale and retail, by O. D. SPAFFORD.
May 24.—2 Agent for A. S. Barnes & Co.

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON BUSINESS at the old stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully invites a continuation of the patronage hitherto extended to the concern. I have now on hand the largest stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware west of New York. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before buying elsewhere, as I am willing to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Gentlemen may obtain at my store a handsome out fit for a little money, and my motto continues to be "the nimble six pence versus the slow shilling." JACOB KOCH,
Erie, May 3d. No. 7, Reed House.

WOOL WANTED.

The Harborcreek Woolen Factory, South of the Depot Road.

THE proprietors, having made considerable improvement in their machinery and water-works, are now enabled to run their Factory all through the summer, and having a quantity of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Summer Tweeds, Shawls, Blankets and Sheets, also Satinets of different colors and qualities, to exchange for Wool, at 2½ lbs. of wool per yard of cloth as good as the wool will make. We invite all our old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient, to give us a call. We continue to full dye and dress domestic cloth, and manufacture Wool at our usual rates. Also, Carding done on short notice and in the best manner. Water Proof Cloth for over coats, of our own manufacture, kept on hand to exchange for Wool.
RHODES, CASS, & Co.
Harborcreek, May 31. 3

STRAW GOODS.—Bonnets and Hats, a good assortment just received and for sale at No. 3 Perry Block.
April 19, 1851. ARBUCKLE & KEPLER.

E. C. BENNETT,

CARRIAGE and Wagon Maker, State street near Seventh, over Liddle's Blacksmith shop, Erie, Pa. Carriages, Wagons, &c. made and repaired in the best manner.
Erie, May 10, 1851. 4m38

PANTS.—White and colored Linen Drill for pants, at the Seneca Block.

NEW GOODS.

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W. C. BRALEY

WOULD inform the public that he intends to pay particular attention to Veterenary Surgery in all its various branches.—His charges will be reasonable. Please call and see. Office at the Canal Stable, near the outlet Lock of the Extension Canal.
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☞ Gazette please copy. tf4

RICH Mantilla Black Silk, plain and watered, from auction, for 61 per yard at TIBBALS'.

BLACK Silk Edgings and Fringes, for trimming Mantillas, of all widths, can be found at the lowest figures at TIBBALS'.

800 YARDS real Thread Edging, from 6½ to 15 cents per yard, from auction, at TIBBALS'.

TANNERS GERMAN OINTMENT.—A lot of this article received by July 18th CARTER & BROTHER.

Notice in General.

IF you wish to buy Groceries, or any thing generally kept in a Grocery Store you cannot do better than call on me and see and then judge for yourself. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

A First Rate Tract of Land for Sale.

THE O'HARA Tract, or tract No. 377 in McKean township, adjoining the south line of Millcreek township, and containing 418 acres. This is one of the very best tracts of land for wheat or other grain, in the county of Erie. It is well timbered, exceedingly well watered, and situated only seven miles from the city of Erie, and will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers: its timber and location make it a very inviting situation for the erection of a steam saw mill.

Also, 100 town lots in Erie. Also, 30 half acre lots at from $70 to $200 each: being a subdivision of Erie out-lots Nos 550 and 551, all for sale by WILSON KING,
July 12, 1851. 1f9 Land agent, Erie, Pa.

Kiln Dried Lumber.

CARTER & BROTHER have on hand at their Planing Mill and Lumber yard, on 11th St., east of the Furnace, a quantity of Kiln dried Pine and White Wood Lumber. Planed and Matched Flooring, warranted superior to any worked by hand. Builders will save money by buying their Stock at this establishment, where it can be furnished planed in a superior manner, and sawed into any shape desired. Cash paid for Flooring and Clear Pine.
Erie, May 21, 1851. 3

NURSERY LAMPS.—A very convenient and useful article in the sick room and nursery, for sale by
Erie, Sept. 6. J. H BURTON & CO.

Leath r and Shoe Findings!

J. H. FULLERTON has in store and offers for sale

1000	sides Spanish Sole Leather
1000	" Slaughter " "
1500	" Upper "
100	dozen Jersey Calfskins,
100	" Country "
50	" French "
50	" Black and Fancy Morocco,
50	" Linings and Bindings,
50	" Kipskins.
50	" Spatts,
50	" Enamelled and Patent Leather.

ALSO—Lasts, Boot Trees, Trimps, and every article of Shoemaker's Tools and Kit. August 2. 1

WHITE BRANDY—A splendid article for preserving fruit, Aug 2. 12 MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

MONEYS remitted to the Old Country on the most favorable terms, on our responsibility. M. SANFORD & CO.
Feb. 22 1851. Beaty's Block Erie Pa.

LIVER COMPLAINT

JAUNDIC, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food. Fulness by weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE
No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelp'a.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures effect, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and Lesser glands, exerting the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston *Bee*,

The Editor said, Dec. 23.

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters, for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice; Dyspepsia; Chronic and Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint by the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Scott's Weekly, one of the best Literary papers published, said, Aug. 25:

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which *has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself.*"

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of those who are imbecantly deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.* For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No 120, Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

PRICE REDUCED TO 75 cts. PER BOTTLE.

Also, for sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa; Lampson & Goff, McKean Corners, Pa.; J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.
Erie, 1851. 1yn22

Cash for Lumber!

THE Subscribers are prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of Whitewood Lumber, viz: 1 and 4-4 Boards; 1¼, 1½, 3 and 4 inch Plank; Column 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches square, and 3 by 4 Scantling. Ash of the following thicknes. 1¼, 1½, 2½, 3 and 4 inches; Cherry and all kinds of shipping Lumber. The subscribers will make contracts for any amount of the above mentioned Lumber to be delivered the coming season. Twelve foot is the most desirable length to have Lumber sawed.
Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

THE DULCIMER.

Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music.

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of new Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Motetts, etc., from the best Foreign and American composers, with all the old tunes in common use, together with a concise elementary course, simplified and adapted to the capacities of beginners. The whole comprising the most complete collection of sacred music ever published, for sale at the Book store of O. SPAFFORD.
Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. n29

PULVERISED CORN STARCH—Of unequaled purity, with full directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., for sale by
Erie, January 1st, 1851. JOHN McCANN.

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm.
Oct 19.
RUFUS E. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

SOAP.—A large lot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from the Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices, for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.
Erie May 4, 1850. 51

KID GLOVES—A great variety at the new store of
May 3d. LOWRY, BROWN, & CO.

Rochester Rappings a Humbug.

WE have no faith in the insane theories of the "Rappers," and so far from desiring to anticipate spiritual intercourse, am for myself contented to remain a little longer and sell my goods at great bargains, giving the usual satisfaction to my customers. We are now fully prepared with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, to supply any demand for Clothing, and my arrangements for the manufacture into garments of all descriptions, in the prevailing mode, are of the most perfect character. It is my determination that all shall be satisfied who patronize my establishment. Gentlemen may obtain at my store a handsome out fit for a little money, and my motto continues to be "the nimble six pence versus the slow shilling." JACOB KOCH,
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